### Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil eulogized the murdered prime minister in a statement reported by Beirut radio, describing Rashid Karami as "a friend, a peerless national treasure," and "one of the dearest of men," who died "at the hands of treachery." In a decree broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, Al-Jumayyil named Salim al-Huss as acting prime minister pending the formation of a new cabinet.

Among other reaction, Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah denounced the assassination as "a catastrophe of horrible dimensions," the Voice of Lebanon reported. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt contended that "the presidency, Amin al-Jumayyil's intelligence services, and the Lebanese Forces must be held responsible," according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Lebanese "patriots" should respond to the murder by forming a united front aimed at toppling Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt added.

The Syrian Council of Ministers condemned the killing in a statement cited by Damascus radio, which also broadcast the text of a condolence cable to the Karami family from President Hafiz al-Asad. The Syrian leader praised Karami's devotion to Lebanon's unity and Arabism, asserting that "those who carried out this conspiracy were cowards who sold themselves to the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs." Condolence cables were also sent to President al-Jumayyil by Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, according to PETRA-JNA and MENA.

In Israel, Jerusalem radio carried an interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of activities in Lebanon, who stressed that Karami's murder "must definitely be regarded as an explicitly anti-Syrian act." Anyone who serves as "Syria's man" in Lebanon naturally accumulates enemies of all types, he pointed out.

Two claims of responsibility for the assassination were made to news agencies by callers speaking on behalf of hitherto unknown organizations, AFP disclosed. A man calling himself "Captain Hammud" said he was speaking for "the Lebanese Secret Army," which intends to strike at all Lebanese leaders who betray the nation, especially President al-Jumayyil. Another man claimed that the "Organization of Vengeance for the Martyrs of Islam" carried out the assassination in revenge for the Syrian Army's killing of civilians in Tripoli last December and for the subsequent execution of Muslim fundamentalist leader Khalil 'Akkawi.

In other developments following Karami's death, the Lebanese Army commander placed his troops on a maximum state of alert, Beirut radio reported. The Army Command also set up a technical committee to investigate the circumstances of the helicopter explosion, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. At a meeting with President al-Jumayyil reported by Beirut radio, military officials said the helicopter was thoroughly searched before its journey to pick up the interior minister in Zgharta and the prime minister in Tripoli, but goods loaded on the helicopter in Zgharta and Tripoli were not searched. Military sources in West Beirut disputed the theory that Karami was killed by a bomb on the helicopter, telling KUNA that the aircraft was hit by a SAM while overflying Phalangist territory.

### Iran

*Dissolution of IRP* — With the consent of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) ceased all activities, according to a *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* report cited by IRNA. President 'Ali Khamene'i and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani had proposed the winding up of the IRP, contending that it was no longer needed and party polarization could lead to discord and damage national unity.

*Velayati's Gulf Tour* — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati continued the second leg of an official Gulf tour in Doha, meeting the Qatari amir and giving him a message from President Khamene'i, IRNA reported. Velayati told the amir the importance of the Gulf is so great that its affairs and security should not be "intermingled with the Iraqi-imposed war" and the superpowers should not be allowed to interfere in them.

*Libyan Request* — Iran rejected a Libyan request to return the surface-to-surface missiles it supplied Iran, according to "well-placed" diplomatic sources cited by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* in a KUNA report. The sources said Libya had "only lent" Iran the missiles and therefore has the right to "recover" them any time it likes.

*Row With UK* — The head of the British interests section in Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry 1 June to receive a note on the recent arrest of a consular official in Manchester, Tehran radio reported. The note rejects the "baseless accusations" against the official, describes the British Government's explanation of his arrest as "insufficient," and urges the UK to present "sufficient explanation."

### Kuwait

A Foreign Ministry statement carried by KUNA 2 June denied Iran's claim that Kuwaiti fishing vessels apprehended in the Khawr 'Abdallah were engaged in espionage activities. Stressing Kuwait's surprise and perplexity that Iran should make such accusations at a time when Kuwait is making efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war, the statement noted that Kuwait has asked Iran to release all Kuwaiti fishing vessels it has impounded, including the boats and sailors detained recently.

### Western Sahara

A Saharan communique cited by Algiers radio announced that Polisario fighters attacked three Moroccan bases inside and along the defense wall in the Guelta Zemmour region. One of the bases was destroyed in the attack, and 25 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 25 injured.

### Sudan

The SPLA's clandestine radio announced that its forces overran the Sudanese army garrison of Jokau 31 May. In another announcement, an SPLA officer urged civilians to evacuate Waw and three other towns, saying that the SPLA "will not bear any responsibility" for citizens who remain in those areas.

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## PLO, PFLP Condemn Karami Assassination

*JN011246 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO's Information Department, has described the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami as a blow to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He also termed it a serious plot against Lebanon's unity and independence. In addition, he called for cooperation among the Lebanese and Palestinian forces and sisterly Syria to face this grave situation.

The PFLP said the treacherous attack that claimed the life of Prime Minister Karami is an act of aggression against Lebanon's unity and Arab nature. In addition, it is an assault on the Palestinian people and their national cause, which found a prominent supporter in the great man now missed.

## NHK Interviews PLO's 'Arafat on PNC Resolutions

*OW011445 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Interview via satellite with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis by newscaster Taro Kimura in Tokyo on 29 May — recorded; interview conducted in English with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr 'Arafat, in Tunis, thank you very much for joining us.

['Arafat] Thank you very much.

[Kimura] After the PNC in Algiers, we have heard very little about you, sir. I understand you have been traveling in the Gulf states, but have your activities gone underground?

['Arafat] Why, why to go, why to go. I am here. I am here now in Tunisia, and I have in my schedule this Arab tour so that — interrupting... [changes thought] to discuss with the Arab leaders .....

[Kimura] Yes.

['Arafat] All the results of our PNC, our Palestinian National Council, and also discuss the meeting of the next Arab summit conference. Then, why are you asking this silly question?

[Kimura, laughing] How was the response from the Gulf states, sir?

['Arafat] Positive, no doubt of it. They appreciate too much the results of this... [changes thought] our PNC.

[Kimura] Actually the outcome of the PNC is the reunification of the PLO, I understand. But was it reunification with the hardliners? Does it mean that the PLO itself (?will go) to a hard-line policy?

['Arafat] Who told you that? Have you had an opportunity to read our resolutions?

[Kimura] Uh-huh.

['Arafat] You are (?definitely) repeating these rumors from some Israeli and some American newspapers. It is enough for you to follow this very positive .....

[Kimura, interrupting] Sorry, somebody is really disturbing us. Somebody is disturbing us. Whenever you start speaking, somebody comes in between us.

['Arafat] I am sorry to say it. Now, it is clear?

[Kimura] Ah, yes. It is clear.

['Arafat] You see, it is enough for you to understand and to follow these very positive resolutions which have been adopted by our PNC, especially the resolution concerning participation in the international conference for the Middle East question, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO. What do you call this very important resolution which has been adopted by the PNC? It is a radical resolution. It is clear that it is a very positive resolution and we are looking to achieve a comprehensive, lasting, just solution in the Middle East crisis.

[Kimura] But, sir, you have abrogated your agreement with Amman. Was it correct?

['Arafat] You have to remember it is not me who has done it. You have to remember that it is more than 15 months ago it has been declared by His Majesty King Husayn who cancelled it during this time. [as heard] And I gave him the chance all these last 15 months, but without any positive response from his majesty. So, it is not the PLO who cancelled this Jordanian-Palestinian Accord. It is the Jordanian authority who cancelled it practically.

[Kimura] But you broke with Jordan in a way and suspended relations with Egypt. Now Lebanese say that they will cancel the Cairo accord. Where do you operate from now?

['Arafat] Here from my ... [changes thought] over there in our occupied territories. (?Don't) forget that. And still we have half a million of our Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon. And for your information, this is not legal cancelling which has been declared in Lebanon, because this Cairo agreement between PLO and Lebanese Government is an Arab summit conference resolution. So, nobody can cancel it before returning back to the Arab summit conference.

[Kimura] So you don't admit even when they said they will cancel it?

['Arafat] No, no doubt. They know that it is not legal.

[Kimura] I see. How is your relationship with Syria? Are you going to (?consult) with President al-Asad?

['Arafat] According to our decision that has been adopted, we are ready to open a new chapter with the Syrian brothers. And not only with the Syrian brothers, (?but with) all our Arab countries.

[Kimura] Mr 'Arafat, in 1974, I think in New York, in the United Nations General Assembly, you said that you have the choice of holding either an olive branch or gun. Which are you holding now? Is that an olive branch or a gun?

['Arafat] Both.

[Kimura] Both?

['Arafat] Do not forget that we are obliged to resist this oppression, this organized official terrorism from the Israeli military junta, this continuing Israeli occupation of my homeland. So we have the right to resist and it is according to the United Nations Charter that any people who are facing oppression or occupation have the right to resist by all means. So, at the same time that we are using all missiles to resist this occupation and this oppression, we are still raising this olive branch. Because we are not fighting for the sake of war or fighting. We are fighting to achieve, we are resisting, we are struggling to achieve real and just peace in our Palestinian land.

[Kimura] That means that you are suggesting that there may be an armed struggle outside of Palestine?

['Arafat] No. Who said that? According to the Cairo declaration which I declared about 2 years ago, it is clear and obvious that we are looking to continue our struggle inside our occupied territories facing the Israeli occupation and, in the south of Lebanon, facing also the Israeli occupation to the south of Lebanon.

[Kimura] So in a way there will be no seizure of airplanes by your people in the future?

['Arafat] I think you have to ask your government why it does not stop the Japanese Red Army. When your government can control the Japanese Red Army, then you have to ask the PLO to control all Palestinian people.

[Kimura] Ah ha.

['Arafat] Ah ha.

[kimura] In a way there are some people who are out of even your control?

['Arafat] The same as any other government including your government. You are a super economic power. You are on your land and at the same time you have the opportunity to control all the Japanese people.

[Kimura] No, no.

['Arafat] No, no, no, no? [break in reception]

[Kimura] Mr 'Arafat if it is a new strategy, what is your strategy to achieve your goal and your purpose?

['Arafat] To continue in our resistance against the Israeli occupation by all means, with the participation and with coordination with all honorable persons all over the world, including coordination with the Nonaligned Movement, with the Islamic countries, with the African countries, with the Arab countries, and even in the United Nations. And for this we are calling for the international peace conference to be held very soon to achieve the comprehensive, just, lasting solution for the Palestinan people.

[Kimura] Thank you very much, Mr 'Arafat, for being with us.

['Arafat] Thank you.

### Foreign Affairs Official Leaves for Cairo

*AB010913 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, left Ndjamena yesterday for Cairo, where he will deliver a message from President el Hadj Hissein Habre to his Egyptian counterpart, Husni Mubarak. On the eve of his departure, the secretary was received by the head of state.

### Bardai Notes Conditions for Peace, Stability

*AB311006 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1845 GMT 30 May 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The restoration of an honorable peace is, in the eyes of all true Chadians, the only battle worth fighting in the supreme interest of the Chadian people. After decades of trouble, [words indistinct], Chadian citizens aspire to an era of political stability. However, the stabilization of the Chadian state depends on an honorable reconciliation among all the disputing brothers. Judging from the positions of all sides concerned, the national reconciliation [words indistinct] does not simply mean assigning political positions to whoever the Ndjamena regime chooses. (? It means) reorganizing the institutions and machinery they have established and modifying them to the country's military and political situation. That is, for us, the price to be paid for the return of peace and security to Chad. Beyond [words indistinct] those sharing power must be generally representative. Stabilizing the situation in Chad means eliminating the causes of war and designing a new political system based on [words indistinct] of the forces involved. The politicians must demonstrate their ability to secure peace in the interests of Chad's martyred people. Once the conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian crisis are met, we will address the question of national reconstruction.

### Problems Noted in French Logistical Aid in North

*AB311935 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 31 May 87*

[By special correspondent Thierry Masure]

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 May (AFP) — According to French military officers in Ndjamena, soldiers involved in Operation "Sparrowhawk" have run into technical difficulties while carrying out the two French missions initiated at the request of local authorities to supply logistical aid to Chad. Thus, the project's implementation is likely to be complicated.

Some 3,000 men in Operation "Sparrowhawk" are expected to help repair combat equipment and sweep for mines. Maintenance units such as the one at Kalait in eastern Chad, near the 16th parallel, will concentrate first and foremost on fixing equipment they are familiar with: Brazilian-made Cascavel light armored vehicles, light armored cars (AML), and French-made light reconnaissance vehicles (VLRA), whose gear boxes or sand filters are worn out.

The fighting, which lasted from December 1986 to March 1987, culminated in the defeat of the Libyan troops and their Chadian allies in the north of the country.

The French, however, are reluctant to repair heavy Soviet equipment such as T-54 and T-55 tanks despite Chad's request. This, according to an official French source, is not "a top priority."

The removal and repair of captured enemy material had led to disagreements between the French and Chadians in the past few weeks, but these have now been settled. The Chadians had unsuccessfully requested that Operation "Sparrowhawk" soldiers "go up" to Ouadi Doum, north of the 16th parallel, to examine a Soviet Mi-24 helicopter. The French advanced several arguments. First, Western experts are not too familiar with Soviet heavy tanks. Thus, if they were to be repaired without blueprints, highly qualified technicians would have to be brought in to handle the dismantling and assembling. This implies very long and expensive work.

But above all, these tanks are ill-equipped for the tactics of Chadian troops, whose mobility is their primary asset. Their use would weaken the Army's homogeneity. The second logistical mission of Operation "Sparrowhawk," minesweeping, is seen as "a long and exacting operation that will have only partial effects." This is due to the scattering of mines, according to French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac, who has just ended a visit to Chad.

Two regions are particularly dangerous: the oasis of Faya-Largeau and the Tibesti tracks in the northwest where, apart from demarcated minefields, others were sown randomly by the Libyans. In Ouadi Doum, a 15-ton stock of mines was found intact by the French, according to a reliable French military source.

Some 130 men from the 17th Airborne Engineering Regiment of Montauban (southwestern France) are due to arrive in Chad this week to join an advance party of 20 sappers already on site. One of them had his leg blown off by a mine near Zouar, in the Tibesti region, 10 days ago.

On the expanse of desert contiguous to Faya-Largeau, Lieutenant Colonel Claude Mouton presented the various weapons discovered: Belgian, Czechoslovak, and Yugoslav antipersonnel mines, and antitank mines manufactured in Belgium or Italy. Their power, he explained, "will undoubtedly force us to revise our methods entirely by resorting to means similar to those used in Beirut."

One of the solutions, he said, would be to use tracked bulldozers that would dig 40 cm into the sand, thus carrying away the mines in a mass of sand and preventing them from exploding. But, he added, this sort of thing will take time.

## Mubarak Cables Al-Jumayyil on Karami's Death

*NC011429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1409 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a cable of condolences to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the death of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The text follows:

President Amin al-Jumayyil, it was with sorrow and grief that we received news of the painful incident involving some officials of your fraternal country, which led to the death of Rashid Karami.

I offer you and the honorable family of the departed sincere condolences. I pray to God Almighty that this painful event will be the end of the tragedy through which the fraternal Lebanese people are living. I hope God will allow them to defend their safety and security, protect their homeland from plots and sedition, and play their role in spreading civilization and achieving progress and peace.

## Israel Accused in Abu Basha Incident

*PM011321 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 May 87 p 8*

[Hamdi al-Shami article: "Lest We Forget: Attempt to Assassinate Abu Basha and Role of Israeli Intelligence in Egypt"]

[Excerpts] The attempt to assassinate former Interior Minister Major General Hasan Abu Basha and its implications in light of statements by some witnesses to the effect that the criminals had deliberately tried to appear in public wearing Islamic robes before and during the episode to give the impression that Islamic groups were responsible raises an important question. It is one which the investigators should always keep in mind. This question that arises is the need to review the history of Israeli intelligence and its recourse to assassination as a means to achieve its aggressive objectives.

Looking back, we would see that throughout their history the Jews have lived separately within the communities in which they existed, practising their banking and financial activities. In their dealings with the various communities they sought to gather information, spread rumors, and sow sedition and hatred. [passage omitted]

We would recall in this regard the Lavon operation of 1955, when the Israeli political command decided to carry out sabotage operations in Egypt against British and American institutions. The aim was to attribute such crimes to nationalist elements in general and the Muslim Brotherhood in particular. The order to carry out this foolhardy operation was issued by the then defense minister, Pinhas Lavon — hence the name — and his chief of staff Moshe Dayan. Orders were issued then to the Zionist espionage network in Egypt headed by Dr Victor Sa'adah assisted by a number of Egyptian Jews who carried out a number of sabotage operations, most important of which was the planting of bombs in the U.S. information office in Cairo, the Rivoli Cinema in Alexandria, the Ra's al-Tin post office and other places. But their plans failed when the ring was exposed and its objectives became known.

We would also recall the assassination of a number of German scientists in Cairo with parcel bombs in the sixties. The scientists were helping us manufacture rockets. This is in addition to the case of the renowned Jewish spy Levi Tararhi, who operated between 1961 and 1965. He was discovered by the Irdian Embassy radio operator, who detected some interference in his set. Levi Tararhi had succeeded in penetrating the broadcasting station and other sensititive spots. He was sentenced to death and executed on 15 May 1985.

Going back to recent history we would recall the dirty actions of Israeli intelligence, which is renowned for committing terrible deeds, including the placing of bombs in the cars of Nabulus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah and Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, both of whom had to have legs amputated. What is strange is that the goal of Israeli Intelligence was not to kill the two men but only to make them lose their legs. For this reason the explosive devices were aimed only at their legs so that they would remain alive but without legs. This incident, which is similar to that of the attempt on Abu Basha's life — that is, hitting him only in his legs and hand — had a great effect in exposing a scandal that shook the Zionist entity internationally.

Added to this is the fact that all the military operations carried out by the Zionist entity ever since it usurped Palestine have been engineered by Israeli intelligence. This is particularly true in the case of attacks against Palestinian leaders and the operations to annihilate the Palestinian people. In addition to all types of suppression and coercion against this people, Israel is now carrying out air raids against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. This attests to the fact that for its existence the Zionist entity depends on military aggression of various forms as well as on espionage carried out by both its civilian and military intelligence organs. [passage omitted]

If in its dealings Israel worships violence and is skilled in deceit, it is because it was established by force backed by cheating. For this reason the ruling establishment there is a military establishment whose objective is to continue to bolster and support the Zionist entity through various means. To them the end justifies the means, their means are as vile as their predecessors who have denied the prophets and killed them.

Therefore moral decadence, perdition, and the sense of insecurity are the traits of the world's odd creatures in this fabricated entity. It is not strange therefore that the rate of crime involving rape, particularly among the Israeli female soldiers, should rise. Being diverse kinds of people that have come from every corner of the world and whose feelings are what they are, they are bound to have intelligence operatives of the same character.

These brief facts we put before the authorities investigating the case of Abu Basha point to the possibility of Israel being behind this crime. Its goal would be the sowing of sedition in Egypt, as the immediate reaction to this crime was the arrest of thousands of Muslim youths, another of its objectives. In submitting the above facts we accuse no one. In fact, we are putting this disgraceful image of Israeli intelligence and its role in assassinations inside and outside Egypt before the officials concerned. At the same time, these facts prove the involvement of U.S. intelligence. The two could be implicated in this crime but that is another matter.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Condolences to Karami Family

*LD021110 Tripoli JANA in English 1031 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Tripoli, al Sayf [June] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has sent a telegram of condolence to the family of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami who was assassinated yesterday.

The telegram reads:

I have been touched greatly at the loss of the prominent combatant Rashid Karami — the faithful son of the Arab nation — who dedicated all his life struggling silently and modestly to serve the cause of his nation.

The treacherous hand that caused his death was surely moved by a deep-rooted animosity towards the Arabs in general and Lebanon in particular. The crime has expressed a prejudice against whoever works to achieve the pan-Arab aspirations for [words indistinct] apart (?from) being against whoever works against sectarianism and disintegration.

The martyrdom of Karami and those Arab martyrs in Lebanon before him should be an urgent call demanding that we all stand against sectarianism and work for Arab unity — the only guarantee for our disintegrated nation.

We, in great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while [words indistinct] the sufference of the Arab peoples in Lebanon who has sacrificed more than other Arabs, are deeply grieved to witness the treacherous hand assassinating one of the most prominent sons [words indistinct] the Arab homeland.

We entreat Allah, most eminent [words indistinct] to bestow upon him his mercy and favour admitting him into his paradise.

While sharing with you and Lebanon these sorrows, I extend my heartfelt condolences together with those of my family and the Libyan [word indistinct] people. I have asked all the Libyan males and females to lower our green flag in mourning for the soul of this martyr and his faithful [word indistinct] who sacrificed their lives before him for the unity of Lebanon and the Arabs for which we struggle until victory or martyrdom.

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

### Libya Wants Return of Missiles 'Lent' to Iran

*LD011135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 1 (KUNA) — Libya was reported to have requested Iran to return surface-to-surface SCUD missiles which had been previously supplied to Tehran by Tripoli, a local daily said.

A report published today in *Al-Ittihad* newspaper quoted well-placed diplomatic sources as saying that Tripoli "had only lent" Tehran the long-range missiles and, therefore, it has the right to recover them the time it likes.

Iranian leaders rejected the Libyan request, the report said.

### South Africa's 'Barbaric Aggression' Denounced

*LD311252 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 87*

[Report on statement by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on South Africa's 29 May operation in Mozambique]

[Text] In today's report, we will deal with the Great Jamahiriyah's condemnation and denunciation of the barbaric and bestial aggression committed by the terrorist gangs of the racist regime in South Africa against African National Congress offices in the Mozambican capital.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued the following statement:

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah strongly denounces the barbaric aggression committed by the racist Pretoria regime's terrorist gangs and declares its support for the Mozambican Government and people and the revolutionary movement in South Africa. This is an affirmation of what the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution declared at Harare concerning the need to escalate the armed struggle in the southern part of the continent until the people of South Africa and Namibia are free from the domination of the racist white minority.

2. The aggression committed by the Pretoria regime's terrorist gangs against the Mozambican capital is part of the racist regime's policy against the Frontline States and shows the nature of this regime and its ties with imperialism and Zionism. It is a part of the defense system of the West, as is the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

3. This aggression affirms once more that only one strategy can be adopted in the face of the racist regimes — the strategy of armed struggle until liberation is achieved and the materialist forces of that regime are destroyed.

4. The OAU is required now more than ever to define its position on two points: First, its commitment to bolster the Frontline States and escalate the armed struggle in South Africa; and second, its position toward the OAU member-states that continue to maintain direct and indirect relations with the Pretoria regime and cooperate with it in all fields.

**Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Arrives 31 May**
*LD311635 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 87*

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, has arrived in Morocco. [passage omitted]

**Human Rights Group Reports Use of Torture**
*AU301553 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 30 May 87*

[Text] Paris, May 30 (AFP) — A young Moroccan died early this month after he was physically tortured in a Moroccan police station, a Moroccan human rights group announced here Saturday.

The young man, Abdel Moumen Bouzdati, died May 1 at a clinic in Tetouan, northern Morocco, "from physical tortures inflicted upon him at the police station," the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Morocco said in a statement.

It added that the young man had been arrested on April 28 and "submitted for more than 14 hours to savage torture" after he was "suspected of having links with persons sought (by police.)"

"Horrible marks were observed all over the body of the victim," the group said, adding that several union leaders and heads of cultural associations had also been arrested in the north since the beginning of the month.

"Five of the people abducted spent over a month in total seclusion, at the Derb Moulay Cherif torture center (in Casablanca), before appearing in front of a prosecutor on April 29," the statement said.

The five men were: workers Dfouf Ouled from Tetouan, and Mustafa Bouzineb, arrested on March 28 "for the only reason that he is the brother of a political refugee in France;" Allal el-Goursh, a shopkeeper in Tetouan; Abdel Kader Ben Salem, co-runner of a local film club; and Amine el-Ghazouri, a high school student and member of a cultural association.

### SPLA Captures 'Vitally Strategic' Jokau Garrison

*EA011346 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] The combined forces of Axis One and Axis Three, under the direct operational command of the commander in chief, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, and the COS [chief of staff], Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, yesterday, 31 May 1987, overran the vitally strategic army garrison of Jokau. Several POW's have been captured and SPLA forces are in pursuit of the fleeing remnants of the enemy soldiers. All support and other war equipment have been captured.

Commenting on the fall of Jokau, the official SPLM-SPLA spokesman said the capture of the vitally strategic garrison town of Jokau marks the end of Al-Sadiq's dry season offensive, as well as his dry season government that he dissolved a few weeks ago. The capture of Jokau also signals the start of SPLM-SPLA's wet season offensive and the beginning of Al-Sadiq's wet season government that he intends to announce soon, the spokesman concluded.

### SPLA Commander Urges Civilians To Leave Towns

*EA011811 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweit Akot, member of SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command and zonal commander for northern Bahr al-Ghazal, has given a strong warning to all the citizens who are still inside the towns of Waw, Uwayl, Gogrial, and Rumbek to evacuate those towns starting from the 1st of May [date as heard] 1987, adding that civilians who will not take that warning seriously will bear the consequences. Lt Col Aweit added that the expected train from (Miram) will meet the same fate of the Hercules plane that was shot down lately over Waw town.

He stressed that the citizens should not be misled by the false promises about the arrival of supplies from Khartoum to their district. Lt Col Daniel Aweit Akot appealed to the citizens to go to the countryside to help their relatives in cultivating, since the rainy season has arrived. Lt Col Daniel Aweit Akot continued that the loss of confidence created by the police and Army is a danger which is threatening the security of the citizens in those areas. He concluded by saying that this is the first and last warning, and that the SPLA will not bear any responsibility.

### Al-Mahdi Cabinet To Include Four New Posts

*JN011343 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA) — The new cabinet of the Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will include twenty four portfolios, eleven for the Al-Ummah Party, eight for the Democratic Unionist Party and five posts will go to the southern Sudan political parties, it was published today.

The new four portfolios, added to the previous twenty, are the religious affairs, public service, youths and social welfare ministries, the daily *Al-Siyasah* reported today.

The paper pointed that the formation of the new government will be announced today, Monday, three weeks after the relief of the former Cabinet. Al-Mahdi yesterday said in a BBC interview that the new Cabinet will be announced within "the coming couple of days" and that he would retain the post of the defense minister.

Al-Mahdi has further asserted that priority will be given to questions pertaining to south Sudan issue and the repeal of the 1983 laws known as the shari'ah laws.

**25 Moroccan Troops Killed in Guelta Zemmur**
*LD012022 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*1830 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Saharan fighters in the Western Sahara have again struck inside and along the Moroccan defense line. Three Moroccan bases were attacked at Djebaylat al-Khadr in the Guelta Zemmur region. The action lasted an hour, during which one of the bases was occupied. Some 25 Moroccan soldiers were killed, with at least that many injured. In addition, the base and all its installations were completely destroyed.

The Saharan communique on the operation also announced that a meeting of the Polisario Front Executive Committee was held yesterday. The committee strongly condemned Morocco's military escalation, particularly the construction of its sixth defensive wall along a section of the border between the SDAR and the Republic of Mauritania. The Executive Committee also reaffirmed that SDAR officials and the Polisario Front want peace. Both are ready to begin direct negotiations with Morocco in accordance with the UN and OAU peace plan for the Western Sahara. In addition, the Polisario Executive Committee appealed to all states to strengthen their solidarity with the Saharan people and to recognize the SDAR.

[Paris AFP in English at 0348 GMT on 2 June carries a report on the Saharan assault, which adds: "Polisario Front guerrillas killed 25 Moroccan soldiers and wounded 25 more Sunday [30 May] in an attack on three bases on the Moroccan defensive wall in the disputed Western Sahara region of Guelta Zemmur, Polisario sources announced here Monday."]

## BAHRAIN

### Iranian Officials Arrive for 2-Day Visit

*JN011945 Manama WAKH in Arabic*
*1930 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Manama, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Mojtaba Mir-Mehdi, Iranian assistant foreign minister, accompanied by Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Political Department, arrived in Manama this evening on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of regional states. The Iranian official carries a message for Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Receiving the Iranian official were 'Ali al-Mahrus, director of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, and 'Abbas Shakuhi [name as received], Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain.

## KUWAIT

### Defense Minister Interviewed on Arms, Other Issues

*PM291451 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic*
*22 May 87 pp 24-25*

[Interview with Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah by unidentified correspondent; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: You have made numerous visits to Eastern and Western capitals on the basis of Kuwait's eagerness to be free to obtain quality arms from any country with which it has common interests. What have these visits achieved? And what is your view of the policy of diversifying arms sources?

Al-Sabah: Undoubtedly I made these visits in Kuwait's name and in my capacity as defense minister. Therefore these visits involved two aspects: The political aspect, which concerns the balance in Kuwait's international relations, is one on which I consider brother Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to be master. My visits to Washington, Moscow, and European and socialist countries were based on this principle. They were made within the context of balanced political contacts. Our relations with these countries are very good. As for purchasing arms, I am among those who believe in the need to diversify arms sources in a way that will be in line with the country's interests — not diversification for the sake of diversification but according to the requirements of both military and political strategies above all. As you know, many questions are being raised in this regard because countries' interests tend to be contradictory when it comes to selling arms at a particular time. Old and contemporary history confirm that arms diversification is important. [passage omitted]

*Al-Hawadith*: Threats are being made against Kuwait by Iranian quarters despite Kuwait's insistence it has not sided with one country against the other in this war. How have the Kuwaiti forces prepared for any potential confrontations should an attack occur?

Al-Sabah: The role of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces is not to wage offensives or usurp land. We are soldiers whose objective is to defend Kuwait's dignity as well as Kuwaiti territory in the air,on sea and on land. If, God forbid, a war breaks out, I would be too slow in heading for the front because all Kuwaitis would rush there before me. This is the Kuwaiti Army. History has proven, when 'Abd al-Karim Qasim claimed Kuwait, that it was not the Kuwaitis alone who volunteered to defend Kuwait's borders inasmuch as the Arab brothers residing in Kuwait also offered their lives and equipment to serve the Kuwaiti Armed Forces. I myself witnessed this event on the border while translating for the British force, which arrived before the Arab force.

Kuwait enjoys Arab and international status, and I believe the world would support us. As for our relations with Iran, they are neighborly relations and we still maintain diplomatic relations. Despite this we do not underestimate any words uttered against Kuwait and Kuwait's security. We will take them into account and discuss them within our defense plan.

*Al-Hawadith*: Having raised the big powers' flags, there is a view that Kuwait and its oil installations are now directly threatened since there have been reports that missiles have been installed in al-Faw which bring Kuwaiti oil installations within the range of Iranian shells. What would you say about this?

Al-Sabah: As I have said, Iran has obtained its arms from different sources. We have arms that match Iran's advanced weapons. All arms now available in the world have certain ranges; the important thing is how they are used. The Iraq-Iran war differs in its strategy, belief, and concept from, for instance, the Iran-gulf war because the latter has a different strategy. I believe it is the duty of all Arab states in the Gulf to protect their borders. The GCC understands this point. As for the international sea-lanes, they are not owned by Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, or Saudi Arabia; not even by Iraq or Iran. They are international waterways and the world's states should participate in protecting the international waterways and seas. International law regulates and guarantees freedom of navigation in this region.

*Al-Hawadith*: If a foreign attack, God forbid, is launched against Kuwait, will the rest of the GCC member states be committed to confront this attack collectively?

Al-Sabah: I believe this is a foregone conclusion. If the human body sustained a wound, all elements of its defense system would protect it from the foreign microbes trying to ente. the body. This applies to the GCC's external framework. But internally, the GCC is in fact a gathering of brothers and family meetings, because it is one family, thank God.

*Al-Hawadith*: The Joint Arab Defense Pact regards any aggression against any Arab territory as aggression against the Arab nation as a whole. But the clauses of this pact have not been applied since it was signed. Why is this?

Al-Sabah: I disagree with you in this regard since the pact in question has been applied.

*Al-Hawadith*: Applied?

Al-Sabah: Yes, applied. The Arab states applied it in the war against Israel. Kuwait participated in two wars against Israel along with Egypt and Syria. We offered martyrs in Suez and the Golan. This is not bragging or a demonstration of indebtedness but a fact of which we are proud, because the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, during the eras of the late amir and the present amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, went to Egypt and Syria represented by Al-Yarmuk forces, after a decision had been made to that effect. I believe other Arab states have also participated in this war.

*Al-Hawadith*: Are there at present other areas where this pact has been applied?

Al-Sabah: I believe if the Arab nation is attacked by the Zionists, no Arab will hesitate to help any Arab country that needs such help.

*Al-Hawadith*: Do you believe there is still a danger of the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war zone, and what is the best way to prevent this?

Al-Sabah: This is a political question for which Brother Abu Nasir (Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad) can give a better answer. However, I believe the world has begun to act and is making efforts to find a solution to the Iraq-Iran war. The world has begun to understand and appreciate the word of Iraq and President Saddam Husayn, who offered peace in the interest of both peoples. The only beneficiary from the war is Israel because it benefits from our preoccupation with our differences. We hope our brothers in Iran will understand this point. [passage omitted]

*Al-Hawadith*: Through his lecture recently at the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies in Georgetown University, Washington, the Bahraini Development and Trade Minister Yusuf al-Shirawi called upon the United States to provide the GCC states with an integral defense system since the Arab Gulf states do not possess sufficient human forces to defend this vast region. What is your opinion?

Al-Sabah: Every minister in the GCC is eager, according to his viewpoint, to seek what is in the interest of the GCC. Wars today actually require advanced weapons. This is linked to the new military strategy which requires that weapons are developed to reducethe number of personnel and, consequently, the considerable sacrifices and social problems resulting from killing people are avoided. The advanced weapons are fundamental; foremost among our best arms are air defense weapons — that is, missiles, planes, and guns.

*Al-Hawadith*: In the past an Arab military industry was established in conjunction with Egypt; then it became a Gulf initiative. Can the Gulf states set up an Arab military industry confined to the GCC states?

Al-Sabah: In fact the GCC discussed this idea during a primary study of the manufacture of some arms and equipment which we need. We do not want to base this decision on zeal and emotion. We want it to be based on a studied, scientific foundation. A technical committee is now studying all aspects of this matter in order to assess its feasibility. There are at present two systems in the world, the Western and the Eastern. Each weapon has its own advantages. We must eventually reach a suitable decision which we will not regret in the future.

*Al-Hawadith*: What about the strength and exercises of the "Peninsula Shield"?

Al-Sabah: Its strength constitutes and embodies the brotherly Gulf cooperation. Its exercises are continuing without interruption. The annual maneuver, which took place in Oman, ended 2 weeks ago. These maneuvers were successful with regard to their organization, concept, and objectives. In fact I am happy with the results, which were confirmed by officers and observers.

*Al-Hawadith*: Officers, noncommissioned officers, and military personnel at various levels have graduated. What is the standard at the military academy in this respect? Do you depend on non-Kuwaiti universities and colleges to teach your officers and military personnel subjects not available to you?

Al-Sabah: Our military academy in Kuwait is of a high standard. The GCC is planning to fix a 4-year term of study at military academies. Arrangements are being made to put this into effect. At present 70 percent of the subjects deal with military affairs and 30 percent with life and scientific affairs. Graduates are of a standard similar to that of graduates from any other university in the world. As for Kuwaiti military schools, their standards are high and their graduates are excellent, especially militarily. At the same time we send officers to fraternal Arab states to study military specialities there. We also send officers to Western states to study modern military specialities. This is in addition to Asian states and various parts of the world — including Australia, where officers were sent to study at its naval institutes and returned with advanced scientific knowledge. We also have officers who are now studying in Indonesia, Egypt, Britain, and Pakistan according to a plan for our officers to acquire more experience.

## Senegalese President Arrives For Brief Visit

*LD011238 Kuwait KUNA in English*
*1030 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Kuwait Monday for a brief visit.

Diouf was greeted at the airport by H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah, commander of the national guards and minister of state for amiri diwan affairs.

The Senegalese president, who arrived here from Cairo, is accompanied by a delegation of senior government officials. He will be the guest of honor at a dinner banquet to be hosted by his highness the amir this evening.

In Cairo, Diouf conferred Sunday with President Husni Mubarak on African matters, tension in the Middle East and ways to strengthen links between the two countries.

### Bilateral Relations Discussed

*LD011741 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1000 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] At 1130 a round of official talks was held between his highness the amir of the country and Abdou Diouf, the president of the Senegalese Republic.

The minister in charge of the affairs of the amiri office has stated the discussions focussed on the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means to develop them in various fields, in addition to the developments in the Iraq-Iran war and issues of common interest. A friendly atmosphere, chacterized by understanding and friendship, prevailed during the talks.

### Spy Charges Against Fishing Boats Denied

*LD020846 Kuwait KUNA in English*
*0803 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait Tuesday rejected Iranian allegations that Kuwaiti fishing boats seized recently by Iran had been involved in espionage activities. Kuwait also condemned Iranian acts and claims contained in a statement carried by the Islamic Republic news agency and broadcast by Radio Tehran. [sentence as received]

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, commenting on the contents of the Iranian statement, said it contradicts, in whole and part, Kuwait's intentions and the continuous efforts it exerts to stop the raging war between the two Muslim neighbouring states of Iraq and Iran.

The spokesman indicated that the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mohammed Riza Baghri [name as received], had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry Monday afternoon where he met with Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin. Al-Shahin, according to the spokesman, expressed to the Iranian diplomat Kuwait's condemnation of these acts and allegations and demanded that Iran release all Kuwaiti fishing boats, including those seized recently.

The foreign undersecretary delivered to the Iranian charge d'affaires a note to this meaning, the spokesman said.

Following is the text of the statement issued by the ministry:

"Kuwait is surprised at the statement issued by Iran and rejects its contents which contradict in toto with the intentions of Kuwait and its continuous efforts to end the war raging between the two Muslim neighbors of Iraq and Iran.

"This is not the first time for Iran to seize Kuwaiti fishing boats and in the past Iran held back a number of vessels that Kuwait has been trying to obtain their release through consular contacts with Iran.

"There are no bases in truth to the contents of the Iranian accusation on the nature of the operations of the vessels recently taken into custody by Iran. These vessels were out fishing.

"However, Kuwait is perplexed that this time the Iranian charges are accompanied by accusations that the vessels were undertaking espionage activities. These accusations come at a time when Kuwait is anxious to see her efforts crowned with success by achieving an end to the destructive war, particularly that Kuwait's endeavors towards that end are sincere with an aim that the brotherly Muslim people of the region can be spared the brunt of the serious repercussions that would ensue as a result of the continued strife.

"The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Monday, June 1, summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait to confer with Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin who conveyed to the Iranian envoy Kuwait's condemnation of these acts and accusations and asked Iran to release all the fishing vessels including those that were impounded recently and simultaneously free its sailors. Al-Shahin presented the Iranian charge d'affaires with a memo embodying these views."

## OMAN

### Sultan Cables Condolences on Death of Karami

*JN011559 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1300 GMT 1 Jun 87*

["Text" of Sultan Qabus' cable of condolences to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the death of Prime Minister Rashid Karami]

[Text] His Excellency President of the Republic of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil, Beirut:

We were deeply sorry to hear about the painful incident which resulted in the death of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who struggled to maintain Lebanon's unity and integrity. May his soul rest in peace. Our condolences to you, to his dignified family, and to the friendly Lebanese people. From God we come and to God we return.

[Signed] Your Brother Qabus Ibn Sa'id.

## QATAR

### Iranian Foreign Minister Departs After 2-Day Visit

*JN011912 Doha QNA in Arabic*
*1848 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Doha, 1 Jun (QNA) — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Doha this evening following a 2-day visit to Qatar as part of his current tour of a number of states in the region. Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, saw Dr Velayati off at Doha International Airport.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Defense Minister Comments on U.S. Arms Sales

*LD011944 Riyadh SPA in Arabic*
*1840 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Al-Dhahran, 1 Jun (SPA) — After watching an air display today at King 'Abd al-'Aziz airbase in the eastern region, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, expressed his satisfaction with and appreciation for the show.

He stressed that the air show demonstrated the efficiency of the Saudi pilots of the fighter aircraft which are supplied with the most advanced equipment and technology.

In a statement to the press, His Royal Highness called on Saudi youth to proceed with military work in various sectors of the armed forces and to choose the most suitable career from the numerous specializations.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his hopes for an end to the current war between the sister countries of Iran and Iraq, which benefits only the Zionist enemy. His royal highness pointed out that Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries are committed to the Arab League joint defense resolutions.

His Royal Highness called for holding an Arab summit soon, the date of which should be determined by the heads of the Arab states.

Dealing with the stance by some U.S. Congressmen toward Saudi Arabia buying U.S. defensive military equipment, his royal highness said the American people are friends of Saudi Arabia. However, to agree or not to the deal concerns them alone. We will not hesitate to secure all that is required for our Saudi Armed Forces.

### King Fahd Cables Al-Jumayyil on Karami Death

*LD020913 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0400 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, has sent a cable of condolences to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Here is the text of the cable:

President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic:

I have been informed of the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. I would like to send to Your Excellency my warmest heartfelt condolences, praying to Almighty God to have mercy on the deceased and to give patience and solace to you and the family of the deceased. We are from God and to him we shall return.

With my best wishes to Interior Minister Abdallah al-Rassi for a speedy recovery.

Signed: Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud

### Government Denounces Killing of Karami

*LD020806 Riyadh SPA in Arabic*
*2125 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Jun (SPA) — The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has expressed its regret over the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

In a statement by a responsible source, the kingdom denounced the killing, describing it as an irresponsible act. It placed responsibility for the killing on the criminal hands (?which are tampering with) Lebanon's security. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reiterated its call for all Lebanese to work for the restoration of security and peace in Lebanon, and to preserve Lebanon's national unity.

In the same regard, a responsible source has stated the following to SPA: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has followed with deep concern and great regret the news of the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a man who was the victim of sedition. He was known for his nationalism and his work to preserve Lebanon's unity and stability.

While expressing its denunciation and condemnation of the assassination of Rashid Karami, Saudi Arabia blames the criminal hands (?which are tampering with) Lebanon's security for this killing, considering it an irresponsible act.

The kingdom reiterates its call for all Lebanese brothers to work for peace and security in Lebanon, and to preserve Lebanon's national unity.

**Shamir: Pollard Affair Discussions at End**
*TA020637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0500 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by moderator Mikha Friedman — live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Friedman] Mr Shamir, when U.S. Administration spokesmen reiterate the demand that Israel take action against those responsible for the Pollard affair, who do you think the Americans are referring to?

[Shamir] I do not have to interpret every word uttered by U.S. officials. We are acting to the best of our understanding.

[Friedman] If the status of some people were to change in the wake of the reports by the committees that investigated the affair, would these people demand that others also draw conclusions?

[Shamir] There could be an indirect effect. In any event, the reports of the two committees do not recommend any personnel changes.

[Friedman] I must admit that I did not understand what you meant by there possibly being an indirect effect. What did you mean by this?

[Shamir] When unpleasant things are said about someone, this could affect the person's status in one circle or another. However, as far as practical steps are concerned, neither of the committee reports recommends that such steps be taken.

[Friedman] I seem to be hearing in your remarks things that have not been said before, and I would like you to say them explicitly — namely, that as far as you are concerned, the Pollard affair is over.

[Shamir] I said that the government need not discuss this subject any longer. We certainly have no shortage of issues that need to be discussed and decided upon.

[Friedman] With your permission, I would like to address the state commission of inquiry that will have to handle the Shin Bet issue. Can you conceive of the possibility whereby the commission would perhaps recommend — and the Cabinet might approve — that all the Shin Bet's methods of interrogation and gathering testimony be changed, even at the cost of what members of this organization call harming state security?

[Shamir] We cannot and do not intend to limit the power of the inquiry commission to be appointed by the Supreme Court president. The commission will propose recommendations as it sees fit. We know, however, that people in this sphere know full well the demands of Israeli law as well as the demands of the security situation. I am certain that the commission will not submit recommendations that would harm either of these two fundamental principles.

[Friedman] Is the Cabinet committed in advance to adopting the inquiry commission's recommendations?

[Shamir] It is usually accepted practice that recommendations put forward by inquiry commissions of this type are accepted by governments.

[Friedman] Finally, I would like to ask you about developments in Lebanon in the wake of the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Syria was quick to blame Israel for the murder. Do you think the Syrians will make do with verbal accusations alone, or might they launch attacks against us, whether directly or by means of envoys?

[Shamir] Syria does not need special reasons to take action against us. As far as the murder of Karami goes, the Syrians know full well that Israel had absolutely nothing to do with this. Israel does not interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. We are usually not afraid of what Syria might or might not do.

[Friedman] Are there any signs that they are planning anything besides issuing statements, or is everything quiet on the northern border?

[Shamir] I know of no such signs.

**Rotenstreich Against Publishing 'Specific' Annex**
*TA310723 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 May 87 pp 1,2*

[Report by 'Aliza Wallach and Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] The Eban committee has not yet completed its work, as in the middle of last week it submitted only the open part of the report on the Pollard affair.

Members of the Eban committee assessed over the weekend that within several weeks, when the interparty tension among the committee members subsides, they will convene to formulate the classified report, the recommendations and conclusions of which will be the truly significant ones.

In the meantime Dr Rotenstreich has announced his recommendation to publish the annex to the report which he and Tzvi Tzur formulated and which deals with the matter of ministerial and collective responsibility. It should be noted that Rotenstreich refers to annex D, which contains a reference to ministerial responsibility as a governmental-legislative concept, relying on precedents and legal opinions and rulings.

This annex does not determine the specific responsibility of the ministers involved in the Pollard affair. Specific reference is included in the classified part of the report which Dr Rotenstreich does not recommend for publication. [passage omitted]

**Peres Rejects NEWSWEEK Report on Pollard Affair**
*TA011148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1005 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Shim'on Peres rejects *Newsweek* claims that he misled the United States as well as the Israeli authorities on the Pollard affair. At the same time, Peres says some in Israel might have thought that Pollard was sent by his superiors in the United

States. This is the version *Newsweek* is attributing to Peres in its initial report to the U.S. public. Peres reacted to the *Newsweek* report in a talk with our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

[Begin recording] [Peres] My involvement began after the affair was uncovered. Israel faced the choice of cooperating or not cooperating with the United States. I thought we should cooperate, and my opinion was shared by Mr Rabin and Mr Shamir. All the reports praise this attitude. All the reports say the political echelon was not involved in the matter. Now, the first versions we received contained inaccuracies. To my great regret what I was told in the early days of the affair was not accurate.

[Remez] Is there truth to the *Newsweek* version, that the Americans were told that Israel was under the impression that Pollard was in fact planted by the Americans in order to transmit information?

[Peres] Nobody said planted. The argument was whether Pollard volunteered or was recruited, and the truth a mixture of the two: He both volunteered and was recruited.

[Remez] *Newsweek*'s version, however, is that you told the Americans that the impression here was that he was sent by U.S. officials.

[Peres] If anybody has any sense, let him use it. What interest would I have in inventing stories that could be proven false within 30 to 60 minutes? I could say what I was told in the early days of the affair. And, indeed, at that time I was under the impression that Pollard had volunteered. After all, I had no idea at that time. The affair did not take place during my time. I am not connected with this. Why should I invent stories? Suppose this was an attempt to make things easier for those who recruited Pollard. What interest did I have in dealing with this at all? I had nothing to conceal, nor to invent either. I passed on what I knew at the time — as was my duty — responsibly and honestly to all the elements involved. I did not give two versions — one to the Americans and one to the Israelis — either.

[Remez] Was Israel ever under the impression that pollard's superiors in the United States were trying to or rather voluntarily passing on information through him? Was Israel under such an impression, as *Newsweek* claims?

[Peres] There might have been Israelis who thought so. Perhaps. [end recording]

**Pollard Reports Viewed as 'Whitewashing'**
*TA290502 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Leshabat Supplement) in Hebrew 29 May 87 p 7*

[Commentary by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat: "The Great Whitewashing"]

[Text] This is not what we were waiting for, superficial and anemic reports that say nothing new concerning the facts and that give no operative conclusions about the level of ministerial responsibility.

Only those with wild imaginations could think that Abba Eban and/or Rotenstreich and Tzur would erect guillotines and decapitate the leaders of the national unity government. Those who were elated when they learned about the establishment of the two committees were obviously bitterly disappointed.

However, those whose expectations were more moderate, who did not expect or believe there would be an upheavel in the top echelon, are also disappointed, and justly so.

The bottom line of the Rotenstreich-Tzur report is that the entire government should bear the responsibility for all the mishaps, and it goes on to say that the government should say so in public. It sounds as though the committee has said that government responsibility should be made an issue of a public declaration, with that being the end of the matter. It looks as though the two members of the fact-finding committee have embraced the position of Sharon, who suggested, when the affair broke out, that Peres admit the government's responsibility, apologize, and reject out of hand the U.S. demand to return the Pollard documents.

It is not surprising that the senior politicians involved in the affair — Peres, Rabin, Shamir, and Arens — have jumped at the opportunity and immediately embraced the Rotenstreich-Tzur recommendations. However, it is surprising that there were only six ministers who voted against or abstained. How is it possible for a government that in fact heard nothing and knew nothing, that nobody reported to or consulted, to be asked, after the fact, to bear collective responsibility for mishaps perpetrated by individuals? Moreover, how can it volunteer to bear this responsibility?

If this is not a great whitewashing of mishaps, of thoughtless acts, mistakes, and a faulty handling of affairs, then what is whitewashing.

True, we do not need the guillotine, and we do not want executioners. However, should not the conclusions of the fact- finding committee have stated unequivocally and without ambiquity that this is not how a secret intelligence branch should be run, without any supervision and control? Should it not have stated that the responsibility is first and foremost ministerial, instead of diluting it into a mixture of collective responsibility, the meaning of which nobody exactly knows.

Compared to the report of the fact-finding committee, the report which bears the signature of Abba Eban appears at first glance to be more serious and specific, less of a whitewash. It emphasizes the amount of responsibility and seems to be more to the point. However, two things harmed this committee.

On the one hand, there was an ongoing erosion in the reliability of the committee, stemming from the fact that its members, or some of them, never stopped leaking half-truths, lies, and malicious hearsay — an unceasing flow of supposedly secret information — to the media. This may prevent any serious intelligence body from handing over detailed reports to this committee in the future.

On the other hand, an unpleasant impression was created during the last stages of the discussions — an impression which indeed finds expression in the conclusions and reservations — that the report was the result of a direct confrontation between the representatives of the two big camps.

If the results of the Rotenstreich-Tzur report amount to a tie, then the Eban report constitutes a victory of the Likud team over the Alignment team: Everybody is guilty, only Peres a little bit more. This victory was achieved only because Eban joined the Likud on this particular issue. Be this as it may, due to the unavoidable politicization of the committee, which by the nature of things was motivated by political considerations as well, on both sides, the credibility of its report was greatly shaken.

Nevertheless Shim'on Peres behaved with haughtiness and arrogance when he deemed it proper to ask: In what have I sinned? and to answer: I have nothing to regret and nothing to apologize for. Yitzhaq Rabin also did not show sensitivity when he waved the report at the Knesset, stating that it is irrelevant for the government.

Such reactions clearly indicate that Peres and Rabin, despite their involvement in the affair, have learned nothing. An expression of shame and regret would have done no harm. We must remember that Pollard received a life sentence. To Shamir's and Arens' credit it should be said that they, who were also involved in the mishap, at least reacted to the report with reservation.

It is possible that, as a result of the recommendations that have not been published, there will be changes in the supervision and control of the operational level. However, nothing has happened on the political level, and it is doubtful whether anything will happen in the near future.

Needless to say, the government was not shaken and will not be disbanded. The reports will have no effect whatsoever on the process of trying to disband the government over the international conference controversy. Shamir will continue to say no, Peres will continue with his efforts and travels, and nothing will happen until there is a majority in the Knesset for disbanding the government. It will not be Pollard who brings about the fall of the government but rather, if at all, Rabbi Peretz of SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim], in case he does not receive his conversion law within 60 days as promised. Only those who delude themselves that the Alignment leaders still believe in some values, not only in keeping their cabinet seats, regard the possibility of their returning to the opposition seriously.

There will also be no change in the Labor Party leadership. Peres and Rabin are tied together more closely than ever. After all they have gone through together there is no trace of their old feud. Both of them, separately and together, have no competition in the party and Mordekhay Gur, 'Ezer Weizman, Yisra'el Qeysar, Gad Ya'aqobi, and others will wait patiently for their turn. The party will stand firm by its present leadership against the Likud assault.

It goes without saying that Shamir's position within the Likud is secure in the wake of the reports. The reports did not undermine his position in the least, nor that of his friend Arens. David Levi is acting as though he has gone into the underground; one hardly hears his voice nowadays. Ari'el Sharon's role regarding the Science Liaison Bureau was hardly mentioned in the reports, and his position in the party is strengthening the more he attacks Shim'on Peres, and this he is doing generously. And if there is an opposition in the Knesset — if there is, let it appear immediately — and if on the basis of the reports it is asked to vote no-confidence in the government, a sea of Likud and Labor hands will perpetuate the national unity government.

The dust will settle. Shamir is saying: For me the affair is over. Who says the prime minister is always wrong?

## Peres: No U.S. Pressure on Hizballah Issue

*TA020803 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Jun 87 p 1*

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] The United States is not pressuring us to refrain from attacking "Hizballah" bases in Lebanon. We would not have accepted such pressure. There was only one such case: We were asked not to attack the bases of this organization where hostages were being held. This was said yesterday by Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in his meeting with the Foreign Press Association in Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

Peres admitted that the idea of an international conference is a Jordanian idea. Israel would gladly do without this conference, but for the Jordanians the conference is essential, Peres said. [passage omitted]

## Peres Sees Lebanon as 'Tragic Country'

*TA011735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami proves that Syria's military intervention in Beirut is not a deterrent to violence. Peres was speaking at a news conference of the Foreign Press Association this afternoon in Jerusalem. Shlomo Berger was there:

[Begin recording] [Berger] Foreign Minister Peres said, despite the Syrian military presence, the assassination is evidence that Lebanon remains an unstable and tragic country.

[Peres] I believe that Lebanon is so far from a real stability in spite of the fact that the Syrians tried to send over an army there and introduce order. It remains a tragic country that has held dialogues with rifles and bombs, which serves nobody and serves nothing.

[Berger] Turning to the Pollard affair, Peres denied a report in *Newsweek* magazine that he misled the U.S. Government in November 1985. [passage omitted] The foreign minister was also asked about the American demands for punitive action against Refa'el Eytan and Avi'em Sela', who operated Pollard. Peres replied that the two panels investigating the affair had concluded that Eytan and Sela' were already severely punished. I have nothing more to add, said Peres.

Peres did say, however, that Sela' is ready to appear before American representatives to answer questions on the affair. [end recording]

**Lubrani Comments on Karami Assassination**
*TA011240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Telephone interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by moderator Karmit Gay — live]

[Text] [Gay] Do you think the murder of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami requires us to take special action, or is this just another chapter in the Lebanese saga?

[Lubrani] I think that as far as we are concerned, there is no need to take any special action after this assassination. I think this murder only indicates the degree of barbarism of life, especially political life, in Lebanon, and we can only shake our heads.

[Gay] So far no organization has claimed responsibility for the murder, but all eyes fall on the Christians, who are Karami's sworn rivals.

[Lubrani] This need not necessarily be so, although it is definitely a possibility. Rashid Karami was always known as Syria's man in Lebanon. Anyone who serves, or served in the past, as Syria's man in Lebanon naturally accumulates enemies of all types. It is very difficult to say a priori who wanted to murder him. In my opinion, there is not just one possibility.

[Gay] If he was Syria's man in Lebanon, this murder signifies direct provocation at Syria.

[Lubrani] Pardon me?

[Gay] Anyone who tries to kill or kills Syria's man in Lebanon is directly provoking Damascus. What, in your opinion, will Damascus do?

[Lubrani] That is a good question. This murder must definitely be regarded as an explicitly anti-Syrian act. I am sure that at this moment people are sitting in Damascus and considering what action should be taken. It is not just Rashid Karami who was assassinated; he represents their main channel of activity — Syrian political activity — in Lebanon. This is most significant.

[Gay] What interest do we have in all this? Do we have an interest in the existence of tension between the Lebanese communities, or would we prefer quiet?

[Lubrani] We want a calm and quiet Lebanon with a correct and established government that has the power to enforce law and order. Were this the situation we would gain something in the south, because such a government could block all kinds of barbaric attacks against us emanating from there.

[Gay] We hear that people in the south are not overexcited about the murder because it took place many, many miles away from them.

[Lubrani] To my great regret, no one gets at all excited over murders. However, one must not forget that there are hardly any Sunnis in the south. The significant Sunni population in the south resides only in Sidon, south of which there are hardly any Sunnis. So, from the Lebanese community aspect, the southern residents have not even paid attention to the murder.

**Peres Adviser Denies Report on Husayn Agreement**
*TA310612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' adviser has denied that King Husayn and Minister Peres have formulated an unofficial agreement about the nature of peace. He said this report is a complete fabrication and quite groundless. The adviser told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that all the agreements achieved between Mr Peres and the Jordanian king with U.S. mediation only involve ways to reach direct negotiations. He said there had been no substantive discussion in any forum whatsoever.

Yesterday a paper in Atlanta in the United States reported that, according to an agreement between Husayn and Peres, there will be joint Israeli-Arab rule in a united Jerusalem. Israel will withdraw from most of the territories but will maintain an army in the Jordan Rift Valley, and Israelis will be permitted to continue to live under an Arab rule.

**Rabin: Negotiations With Jordan Possible**
*TA011030 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Jun 87 p 4*

[Report by Dorit Gefen]

[Text] "In my opinion there is a genuine possibility of entering into direct negotiations with Jordan on a bilateral basis," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday at a Labor Party forum in Kefar Hamaccabiah.

He said: "It is not yet in the bag and not yet sewn up, but not trying to reach bilateral talks, even in an open, international framework, would be something so grave that we could not accept it."

He added that we cannot give up continued efforts to further peace, and while it would be best to do this within the current government, if this proves impossible early elections should be held.

**Shin Bet Thwarts Large-scale 'Terrorist' Attack**
*TA291020 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 May 87 p 1*

[Report by Tzvi Alush]

[Text] This week the Shin Bet arrested a terrorist squad that had planned to commit a large-scale attack in Tel Aviv.

The squad members — residents of Al-tira, Gaza, and Judaea and Samaria — had planned to infiltrate a booby-trapped car into the parking lot of one of the large hotels on the Tel Aviv seashore.

The squad members, who belong to Fatah and Abu Nidal's group, have already admitted their plans. They told the Shin Bet interrogators that the operation was meant to commemorate the name of a Fatah member who was killed on 25 February near the Kefar Saba hospital after a booby-trapped car he was driving blew up.

There are two Israeli Arabs — a father, age 50, and his son, age 20 — among the squad members who were arrested. Both are residents Al-Tira.

## NRP's Shapira Ties Elections to Settlement Issue

*TA291050 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 May 87 p 2*

[Report by Yehuda Dor]

[Text] "For every case of murder in Judaea and Samaria the settlements must be expanded, and if this is not done I will recommend resigning from the government and perhaps early elections." This was said in Qiryat Shemona by Minister Yosef Shapira.

Yesterday the entire National Religious Party [NRP] leadership was in Qiryat Shemona as part of the "Salute the Galilee" campaign.

NRP Secretary General Yitzhaq Levi said in reply to a question that this was not a hint of the beginning of elections, but a new policy being followed by the NRP in order to stay attuned to the people.

## Ometz Incorporated into Likud Knesset List

*TA011025 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 1 Jun 87 p 2*

[Report by Sha'ul Schiff]

[Text] The Likud has concluded negotiations with the Ometz Movement on its incorporation into the Likud Knesset list. Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz will be placed in the sixth place on the Likud Knesset list and Zalman Shoval will be placed ahead of the 10th spot on the list. An Ometz representative will be placed in each group of 10 after the 10th place.

The negotiations with Ometz were conducted by Ari'el Sharon, minister of industry and trade, and Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir welcomed the results of the negotiations, which lasted for several weeks. The difficulties in the negotiations revolved around Zalman Shoval's placement in the Likud Knesset list. The conclusion of the negotiations between the Likud and Ometz will make it difficult to incorporate Knesset Member Aharon Abu-Hatzera in the Likud Knesset list, and it appears that the Alignment now has a good chance of persuading Aharon Abu-Haztera to cooperate with it.

## Public Support for Unity Government 'Waning'

*TA271043 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 May 87 p 3*

[Report by party affairs correspondent 'Aliza Wallach]

[Text] On the eve of the rotation, in September 1986, the unity government enjoyed a peak popularity rating of 63 percent — the highest record any government has had since 1972.

Yet the present popularity rating of the government stands at only 34 percent. This finding is included in a public opinion poll on the national unity government conducted in May by the Smith Institute at the request of the Jeane Kirkpatrick Forum.

In anticipation of that forum's symposium on the national unity government, which opens on Sunday, Hanokh Smith yesterday held a news conference in which he presented the findings of the survey, which were tabulated last week.

Despite the waning public support for the national unity government, there is still no majority to support its dissolution. To the question: "Do you support the continued existence of the national unity government in its current state of affairs?" the responses were as follows: 38 percent were in favor of "maintaining the present government until the end of its term" and 20 percent were "in favor of it, as long as its major components work in harmony;" 36 percent were in favor of "breaking up the government over a matter of principle," or believe that "under the present circumstances, it should be disbanded and elections should be held;" 6 percent had no opinion either way.

The two categories in which the national unity government scored high were the withdrawal from Lebanon and its performance in the economic sphere. Some 64 percent gave the government a good rating on Lebanon, while 66 percent credited it with good daily performance on economic matters. On the other hand, the government's handling of peace got a negative rating: 57 percent believe the peace issue was mishandled and 65 percent believe that the compromises reached between the two parties were similarly unfavorable.

In reply to the question: "After the next elections, will you support the establishment of a national unity government along similar lines to the incumbent one?" it emerged that there is no majority for the establishment of another unity government in the future. The breakdown of the responses is as follows:

Very much in favor — 9 percent;

In favor, but with certain changes — 20 percent;

In favor, but only if there is no other choice — 23 percent;

Not too enthusiastic, or against the establishment of another unity government like the reigning one — 42 percent;

Other response or no opinion — 6 percent.

### Leftist Delegation To Meet With Palestinians

*TA020834 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Jun 87 p 1*

[Report by Ya'ir Fidel]

[Text] Another peace delegation made up of leftists, journalists, and neighborhood activists intends to depart for Europe for a meeting with Palestinian representatives this month. This delegation will also be headed by Latif Dori, who is scheduled to depart as early as this week in order to coordinate the meeting. The members of the delegation were told that the trip will take place between 7 and 20 June, but it is still not clear where the meeting will be held. Apparently a West European country will be selected.

The last meeting between Israeli leftists and Palestinians was held several months ago in Romania. When the participants returned to Israel, three of them were charged with holding contacts with members of a hostile organization and were put on trial. In order to avoid criminal charges, the present delegation will not sit in one room with the Palestinians; they will tour resorts together, and the meeting will be defined as a study tour.

### Talks With Soviet Diplomats Resume in New York

*TA020827 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Jun 87 p 1*

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently renewed the unofficial diplomatic contacts with Israeli representatives in the United States.

Over the past couple of weeks at least three meetings have been held in New York between Soviet and Israeli diplomats. The message of the Soviet representatives was this: We are interested in an international conference on the Middle East. The Kremlin believes that such a conference cannot be held before 1988, but the Soviets want to use 1987 to prepare for it.

*Hadashot* has learned that the Soviet diplomats initiated the recent unofficial contacts with Israel, turning to the Israeli liaison. They wanted to examine the Israeli policy and Israel's conditions for Soviet participation in an international conference. They said that the Soviet Union has explicit reservations about the Israeli demand to resume full diplomatic relations and to open the gates for Jewish emigration as conditions for agreeing to Soviet participation.

They hinted that, following the opening of an international conference, there might be a considerable improvement in Israeli- Soviet relations.

### French Foreign Minister Arrives 31 May

*TA311715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] The French foreign minister arrived in Israel this evening. Upon his arrival Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said he hopes the visit will not be of a symbolic nature only, but that it will contribute to peace. He noted that Israeli-French relations are very good.

### Holds Talks With Peres

*TA011326 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond held talks with his counterpart, Shim'on Peres, at the Foreign Ministry today in Jerusalem, and then the two met with correspondents, including our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

[Begin recording] [Remez] The two ministers dedicated most of their conversation to reviewing the French prime minister's recent visit to Moscow. Peres praised Jacques Chirac's courage in raising the matter of Soviet and Syrian Jews during his visit to the USSR. A solution to this problem as well as the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel are still Israel's conditions for incorporating the Soviets in the peace process, including the international conference which France has long supported. However, the global aspect of the Chirac-Gorbachev talks also greatly interested Peres.

[Peres] Naturally most of our meeting was dedicated to the issue of disarmament and U.S.-Soviet negotiations, as this has implications for us. If there were understanding or even agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union without us, we would perhaps miss an opportunity to raise issues that interest us.

[Remez] The USSR, Peres noted, is very active in the Middle East now. An opportunity for peace can counter this. He described to Raimond the difficulties now facing an international opening for direct negotiations, although in Peres' opinion a historic opportunity for this exists — thanks, among other things, to a decline in the Arabs' economic ability to continue the arms race.

However, Raimond also is well aware of the differences of opinion regarding the international conference.

[Raimond — in French] Concepts are not similar. Some see the conference as a catalyst while others want to accord it more power.

[Remez, translates above and continues] Raimond says matters are still vague and will need further clarifications in the future. However, in France's opinion it is important that the conference take place, even if it takes it a long time to make achievements, so that chances for peace are not eliminated. [end recording]

### Speaks at 1 Jun Dinner

*TA020432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Visiting French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond says France rejects the idea that an international conference is a substitute for direct talks between the parties involved. Raimond stressed that by its very nature such a conference would encourage direct bilateral talks. Raimond made his remarks last night

at a dinner he hosted for his Israeli counterpart, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres.

The French foreign minister also says he has met with a delegation of relatives of Soviet Jewish refuseniks. At the meeting in Jerusalem the French foreign minister promised he would check to see that the names mentioned during the meeting were included in a list which was handed over by French Prime Minister Chirac to Soviet leaders during his recent visit to Moscow. The French foreign minister added that unlike the past, the Soviets are willing to discuss such lists.

### Honduran President Arrives for State Visit

*TA272053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*2000 GMT 27 May 87*

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo arrived in Israel this evening for a 5-day state visit. The visiting president was received in the Jerusalem Rose Garden by the Israeli president, the prime minister, ministers, and public figures, while 21 salvos were fired in the background and the IDF orchestra played both countries' anthems. During the visit the Honduran president will sign agreements in the fields of tourism and technology.

### Speaks on Cooperation

*TA010840 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
*1 Jun 87 p 2*

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Honduras "will weigh" the transfer of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, visiting Honduras President Jose Azcona Hoyo said yesterday. "The matter did not come up at all in (my) talks with (Prime Minister) Peres. [as published] They are people who take into account other's feelings, they did not put pressure and did not hint (at the subject). It is our decision and must be taken by us alone."

Hoyo said that he came here to discuss "cooperation" in various fields, referring specifically to Israeli agricultural technology. He also spoke of aiding Honduran cooperative ventures like "moshavim" (Hoyo used the Hebrew word).

What about kibbutzim? "That's a matter for the people involved to decide. Honduras is a democracy," says Hoyo.

Discussions about arms purchases from Israel were not part of Hoyo's plans before coming to Israel, says the president, "and I did not meet Defence Minister Rabin during my visit."

Hoyo said that in the past, Honduras purchased from Israel light arms, communications equipment, Super Mystere jet fighters and other military equipment. "The Super Mysteres are now rusting and we must replace them with something more modern," he said. Honduras is considering the Kfir as a possible "alternative" should the U.S. fail to supply F-5s, over which there are currently negotiations between the two countries.

Purchase of the American aircraft seems more plausible as Honduras receives $80 million annually in military aid from the U.S. out of its total $125 million annual military and police budget.

Hoyo seems to draw pride, as well as a measure of unease, from the fact that Honduras has the "smallest military forces in Central America." He stresses that Honduras "is the enemy of no one," and regards as ludicrous the suggestion that the modernization of its armaments could be regarded by neighbouring Nicaragua as a threat.

"Nicaragua has received $2 billion worth of arms from the Soviet Union. To be a threat to Nicaragua, we would have to spend the whole state budget on arms," he says.

He does not deny that in some way Honduras feels threatened by its well-armed neighbour, which "is a one-party dictatorship."

Could this sense of threat stem from the fact that the anti-Sandinista Contras operate freely from bases in Honduras? "Do you harbour guerrillas fighting Syria's President al-Asad? No. And yet al-Asad's government represents a threat to you. Here's your answer."

Hoyo believes, however, that "there is no danger that Honduras will become embroiled in a war with Nicaragua. We won't attack Nicaragua, and I don't believe we will be attacked (by them). But, on the other hamd, we will not act as Nicaragua's bodyguards and we won't prevent those who think it right to fight Nicaragua." [passage omitted]

### Visit Ends With Tourism Accord

*TA011641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1600 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo concluded his visit to Israel by signing an agreement on mutual assistance in promoting tourism. At a news conference in Jerusalem, President Azcona Hoyo voiced the hope that trade would be expanded, including the export of industrial equipment from Israel and the import of timber and coffee from Honduras.

He also said that, if the U.S. Congress prevents the sale of F-5 planes to Honduras, his country will have the alternative of purchasing Kfir planes from Israel. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the visiting president today visited Israel Aircraft Industries.

### Hungarian Government Said To Cancel Sharon Visit

*TA011151 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*
*1 Jun 87 pp 1,6*

[Report by Yonatan Sherman]

[Text] Last week the Hungarian Government canceled a private visit by Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon that had been scheduled to begin last Tuesday. No official pretext for the visit's cancellation was given, but it has been learned that it involves

Minister Sharon's political positions and the political uncertainty in Israel.

The visit was to have furthered the issue of trade between the two countries, but as the Hungarian Government refused to host Minister Sharon officially, the visit was to have been considered a private one.

Because of the sensitivity of the issue, the cancellation notice was conveyed through diplomatic hints and not in a direct announcement to the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The visit was meant to signify a breakthrough in the relations between the two countries, and was also meant to be noted as one of Minister Sharon's important achievements. He had set himself the goal of increasing cooperation between Israel and Hungary.

In reaction, the Industry and Trade Ministry's spokesman said: "Nobody has canceled any trip." The spokesman commented that in the past Sharon had announced that he had intentions of visiting Hungary, but he had not planned any visit — official or otherwise — to Hungary for last week.

### Doctors Attend Moscow Peace Conference

*TA291535 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 May 87 p 2*

[Report by "our special correspondent in the USSR"]

[Text] This evening the Seventh World Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War is to open, with the participation of an eight-member Israeli delegation. The opening ceremony is to be held in the luxurious Bolshoy Theater in Moscow. The mayor of Moscow, a Soviet leader (his name is still unknown, perhaps it will be Gorbachev), U.S. Senator Albert Gore, the education minister from Uganda, and others are to speak. Soviet Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov, who is one of the founders of the physicians organization and a recipient of the Nobel peace prize, and Dr Bernard (Leon) from the United States, will make the main speech.

After that there will be a mass reception for those attending the congress, who come from 50 countries, and they have all been invited to a special Bolshoy ballet performance.

### S. African Dance Troupe To Visit Despite Threats

*TA290843 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 May 87 p 1*

[Excerpt] Diplomatic pressure has persuaded South Africa's Amampondo dance troupe to keep its commitment to appear at the Israel Festival, festival organizers announced yesterday. At the beginning of the week the troupe cancelled its performance because of death threats from the African National Congress.

Following reports about the cancellation in *The Jerusalem Post*, the South African authorities began pressing the group to keep its commitment to perform.

The group resisted until yesterday, festival sources said, when it finally acceded to the urgings of the South African authorities and the Israeli Embassy. South African-based impresario Bill Itzkowitz was also instrumental in persuading the group to come, sources said. [passage omitted]

### King Sends Condolences on Death of Karami

*JN011603 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Amman, 1 Jun (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn today sent a cable of condolences to his excellency the Lebanese president on the death of Rashid Karami. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency Brother Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, may God preserve him. I received the news of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's martyrdom with profound sadness and sorrow. He was killed by the hands of treachery and treason this morning, after leading an honorable life characterized by dignity, sacrifice, and continued efforts to save his beleaguered homeland from the tragedy that has gripped it for many years.

In my name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, I send you heartfelt condolences, hoping that you will convey them to the family of the deceased leader. We beseech Almighty God to grant him mercy and to make paradise his place of residence. From God we come and to Him we return.

His Majesty King Husayn also sent a cable of condolences to the family of the late Rashid Karami in Tripoli.

### Karami Assassination 'New Turning Point'

*JN020941 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Jun 87 p 1*

[Editorial: "A Loss for Lebanon and the Arabs"]

[Text) A prominent Lebanese national figure fell yesterday as part of a long, bloody, and bitter war which has no end in sight. A criminal hand reached out to end the life of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and his death has caused grief among the sons of his people and nation throughout the homeland.

Under Lebanon's current circumstances, the assassination of Karami is a new turning point in the long civil war that has already consumed several Lebanese figures and statesmen. Thisassassination is expected to mark the beginning of further negative developments in the Lebanese crisis, which has lasted many years.

The current Lebanese situation desperately needs the wisdom and experience of a man like Rashid Karami, a man who was acquainted with the full details of Lebanon's crisis. The criminal hand which acted against Karami not only assassinated a prominent figure who had successfully managed the crisis, but also created a huge political vacuum at a level of Lebanese authority that is already suffering from great divisions and weaknesses.

What adds to this great loss is that the problem of finding an alternative to the late Lebanese leader is considered, despite its difficulty, less complicated than the formation of a new government, in the midst of deep divisions among the Lebanese. This will exacerbate the crisis and weaken the possibility of finding a quick solution.

While we express our deep sorrow over the loss of a prominent Lebanese figure and able leader, we nevertheless hope that such a grievous incident will be another warning to all Lebanese minds, consciences, and hearts to pause for a moment and consider the long list of men who have been mowed down by this war and the vast resources that have been consumed by this crisis. Perhaps this will constitute the beginning of an awakening and, consequently, be a prelude for the end of fraternal Lebanon's suffering.

### Prime Minister al-Rifa'i Pays 3-Day Visit to Greece

For reportage on Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Greece, including his meetings with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and President Khristos Sartzetakis, see the Greece section of the 1 June West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

## Briefs

**East Bank Population** — Amman, *Al-Dustur* — Sources at the General Statistics Department have said the population of the East Bank totals about 2,850,000 citizens. [Text] [*Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 May 87 p 22 JN*]

**Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting on Karami Incident**
*NC011805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired an expanded meeting this afternoon that was attended by the Army commander, members of the Military Council, and some senior security officers and commanders, as well as Ministers Joseph Skaf and Joseph al-Hashim.

At the outset of the meeting, Al-Jumayyil expressed his deep pain and grief over the martyrdom of Prime Minister Rashid Karami in a criminal act that sought to destroy amity among the Lebanese and stability within the country. He stated: The assassination of Prime Minister Karami is an abominable crime through which the forces of evil sought to undermine Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. He added: The late Prime Minister Rashid Karami died a martyr for Lebanon. Our duty of loyalty to his memory behooves us to continue our efforts to end Lebanon's pains.

President Amin al-Jumayyil then explained that the purpose of the meeting was to take the necessary measures to investigate the crime and hold a national funeral for the prime minister. [passage omitted]

Brigadier General Fahim al-Hajj, commander of the Air Force, was summoned to the meeting to present the information he had at his disposal. In addition, Military Prosecutor General Fawzi Daghir and a military investigator detailed the preliminary information available to them. According to this information, the helicopter Karami used took off from Adma Base. It was not known beforehand which helicopter would transport him. The helicopter first landed in Zgharta, where Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi boarded it. It then flew to the Tripoli International Fair, where Prime Minister Karami and a few of his companions got on board. According to the same information, some people loaded suitcases and boxes aboard before the helicopter took off.

Brig Gen al-Haff reviewed the available information, including the fact that five helicopters are always ready to carry out transport missions inside Lebanon and to Cyprus, and that the helicopter assigned to transport Prime Minister Karami was given the order to do so only 15 minutes before the start of its mission. The pilot and his assistant were given orders to carry out the mission only 10 minutes before takeoff. Al-Hajj emphasized that the helicopter was thoroughly searched by technicians before departure, a practice which applies to all helicopter takeoffs. In reply to aquestion, Al-Hajj said the goods loaded on the helicopter both in Zgharta and Tripoli were not searched because such operations were rejected on previous similar occasions. [passage omitted]

**Addresses Nation on Karami Death**
*NC011416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1310 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] After chairing a meeting of the Military Council this afternoon, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil addressed the Lebanese people to announce the death of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Describing him as Lebanon's martyr, President al-Jumayyil said: O Lebanese, we have lost one of the dearest of men along our path of hardships, a man who had dedicated his life for the sake of Lebanon's contemporary political and national heritage. After Lebanon's independence, Rashid 'Abd Hamid Karami took upon himself to complete the mission of his father who, along with Lebanon's other historic figures, had sacrificed his life to build the foundations and pillars of this state.

O Lebanese, although I must announce to you the martyrdom of the statesman Prime Minister Rashid Karami with a heart filled with pain and tragedy, at a time when the Lebanese need him and his knowledge, as well as his wisdom, as a national torch to light our way on the hard road of darkness and oppression, I implore God to grant us endurance and to enlighten our souls with determination and hope. I hope all Lebanese will rise above the pain that lies deeply within them. I never doubt the nobility of the Lebanese or their ability to bypass the tragedies and dangers of their lives. Lebanon has lost one of its prominent statesmen, and the entire Arab nation has lost a stubborn defender of joint Arab objectives who had defended Lebanon's rights at all international and friendly meetings.

The president of the Republic asserted: Prime Minister Karami passed away while still calling for dialogue and Lebanese unity. He fell at the hands of treachery. Allegiance dictates that we abide by what he had always believed in and worked for; namely, toconsolidate the unity of the land, people, and establishments, and to achieve a national accord to thwart the attempts of those who seek to harm the future of the homeland and its people.

O Lebanese, I am sorry to have to tell you of this terrible tragedy today. Prime Minister Karami was a friend, a peerless national treasure. We are destined to bear all this burden and to complete the march in allegiance to the heritage of our fathers and forefathers and in performance of our duty toward our sons. May God have mercy on the martyred prime minister and grant the Lebanese people endurance. Long live Lebanon.

**Islamic Grouping Statement on Karami Death**
*NC011530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1410 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] We have just received the following report from the newsdesk: At the conclusion of an expanded Islamic and national meeting held at the mufti's office today, the conferees reiterated that the assassination of martyr Prime Minister Rashid Karami was not an isolated incident, but a crime against the homeland. They noted that the martyrdom of Prime Minister Karami represents a sacrifice to the state of Lebanon and the nation. This sacrifice, they said, demands that all sides work together to attain his stated objectives.

The Islamic grouping has asked Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni to fill the vacuum that was created, and to consult with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to avert any changes in the situation that have emerged as a result of the prime minister's death.

The grouping also called for a general strike until after the burial of the martyred prime minister.

### Decree Names Al-Huss 'Acting' Prime Minister

*NC012145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*2117 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Presidential decree issued on 1 June]

[Text] In view of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's death and the extraordinary circumstances pertaining to it, and in an effort to ensure public interests and the continuation of work at public utilities, the president of the Republic has taken Constitutional Decrees Nos 1,630 and 1,631, dated 30 April 1984, related to the formation of the Cabinet, and Legislative Decree No 9, dated 21 November 1969, related to fixing the date when laws and decrees come into force, and issued the following decree:

Article 1. Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of labor, national education, and fine arts in the outgoing Cabinet of the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami, is named acting prime minister to discharge the Cabinet's work until a new cabinet is formed.

Article 2. This decree will go into force immediately upon its posting at the entrance to the prime minister's office.

[Dated] B'abda, 1 June 1987

[Signed] Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic

### Al-Huss Calls Al-Jumayyil

*NC020844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*0815 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a telephone call this morning from acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, who offered his condolences over the martyrdom of late Prime Minister Rashid Karami. During the lengthy call, President al-Jumayyil and Al-Huss discussed the situation resulting from Karami's assassination and the results of ongoing investigations, which began immediately after the incident and which have been made available to security and judicial authorities.

They also discussed the security measures to be taken to control the situation and stressed the need for cooperation in rescuing the country from the current crisis.

The leaders agreed on the need to form a government that could function during the current stage. They noted the need to hasten the formation of such a government, implement necessary political reforms, and achieve cooperation among various Lebanese factions.

### Views Interim Government Role

*NC021144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1030 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] In an interview with a foreign news agency today, Salim al-Huss affirmed that he is an acting prime minister and head of a Cabinet fulfilling its duties in accordance with a decree issued by the president yesterday. He added: We will continue the task begun by late Prime Minister Rashid Karami until it is time to start consultations leading to the formation of a new cabinet. This will be accompanied by efforts to formulate required political reforms.

Asked whether the boycott of the government had ended with the death of Prime Minister Karami, Al-Huss said: This government is one that is fulfilling duties. This does not mean it can resume meeting, because technically it has resigned. Therefore, it is not in a position that would allow it to meet. Al-Huss said that during a telephone conversation with President al-Jumayyil this morning, he discussed the situation arising from Karami's assassination. He expressed hope that investigations would uncover the circumstances surrounding the crime. He declined to answer questions about who the perpetrators might have been and noted that three committees must conduct investigations: the military committee, which began its work yesterday; the judicial committee, which is still to be formed; and the parliamentary committee, which will be organized as soon as the Chamber of Deputies meets.

Asked if he would sign the decree annulling the Cairo Agreement, Al-Huss replied: This measure is the concern of Parliament. However, it must be acknowledged that it is a fait accomplis, and I must sign it.

### Army Declares 'Maximum State of Alert'

*NC011527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1519 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] We have just received the following from the Army's Guidance Directorate: Under orders from Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, the Army has been placed under measure [tadbir] No 3; that is, a maximum state of alert throughout Lebanon.

## Reports of Responsibility for Karami Assassination

### Sources Claim Missile Fired

*LD011520 Kuwait KUNA in English 1420 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[By Imad Ajami]

[Excerpt] Beirut, June 1 (KUNA) — Military sources told KUNA Monday that an explosion was heard as Rashid Karami's helicopter was flying at a low altitude over the coastal region of Anfa that is controlled by the Phalangists. Following the blast the helicopter headed to the airport of Halat, the sources added.

The military sources said a ground to air missile was fired at the Puma helicopter. The sources denied that a bomb exploded inside the helicopter.

The sources said about 15 persons, including the minister of interior were flying with Karami aboard the military chopper.

The Puma pilot Major Antoine Bustani was hurt in the explosion and the co-pilot commanded the plane to a forced landing. [passage omitted]

**'Secret Lebanese Army' Cited**

*NC011600 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1551 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] An international news agency in Beirut has received a call from an individual, who claimed that an organization describing itself as the Secret Lebanese Army was responsible for the assassination of Prime Minister Karami. This hitherto unknown caller identified himself as Mahmud Mahmud.

**Second Group Claims 'Revenge'**

*NC020400 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2215 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Two unidentified persons, saying they represented hitherto unknown groups, the Secret Lebanese Army and the Organization of Vengeance for the Martyrs of Islam, have contacted a foreign news agency in Beirut each claiming responsibility for the assassiration of Rashid Karami.

The spokesman for the second group said the assassination was in revenge for the deaths of the martyrs of the Bab al-Tabbanah massacre [in Tripoli] and for the death of struggler Khalil 'Akkawi, who was killed in Tripoli on 9 February 1987.

**Junblatt Accuses Al-Jumayyil**

*NC011831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Excerpts] Following this afternoon's PSP Political Bureau meeting in Al-Mukhtarah this afternoon, PSP leader Walid Junblatt made the following statement:

One of the symbols of pan-Arab nationalism in Lebanon and a son of the struggling city of Tripoli has just become a martyr of Lebanon and the Arab world. Rashid Karami has died at the hands of those who control this country's legitimate institutions; he perished at the hands of the Lebanese Forces and the Lebanese military. His death was a crime for which the presidency, Amin al-Jumayyil's intelligence services, and the Lebanese Forces must be held responsible. The killing only stresses the Phalangist desire to rule over a partitioned Lebanon and the Lebanese Forces' wish to see a neutralized Lebanon. The crime brings into sharper focus the contrast between the Lebanese Forces' preference for pro-American and pro-Israeli policies and the pro-Arab nationalist ideas for which Rashid Karami stood. [passage omitted]

Despite the immensity of the national loss, his murder will not succeed in reversing the pan-Arab drive to liberate Lebanon from Israel and its agents. Both our response to and our revenge for Karami's death should be a united front among the patriots throughout Lebanon, with the goal of toppling Al-Jumayyil and his cliques.

The PSP leader concluded by saying: As we condemn this crime, we seek to reassure all patriots that we will remain faithful to our previous pledge. We will continue to struggle for the pan-Arab, progressive, and unified Lebanon that Rashid Karami had envisaged.

**Committee Blames Israel**

*NC011818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] The northern coordination committee has issued a statement describing the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami as the murder of the national and pan-Arab principles that the great martyr demonstrated while in office. The committee affirmed that Israel's involvement in the assassination is evident and called for a 3-day general strike in Tripoli to express the citizens' condemnation of this vile crime.

**Tripoli Rumors Charge Syria**

*NC012011 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] According to security reports received from Tripoli a short while ago, gunfire can be heard in various parts of the town. The reports point out that rumors are being spread among residents of Tripoli to the effect that Syrian intelligence was involved in the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

## Reaction to Assassination of Lebanese Premier

### Al-Asad Contacts Family

*JN020659 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0415 GMT 2 Jun 87*

["Text" of condolence cable from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Karami family on the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami]

[Text] To the Karami family, Tripoli, Lebanon:

It was with great sadness and deep regret that we received the news of the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. He was a man who devoted himself to serving Lebanon and protecting its unity and Arabism. He truly sought to save it from its ordeal through national accord. The deceased, may God have mercy on him, had faith in Lebanon's Arabism and its defense. He was sincere in confronting the enemies of Lebanon and their agents, and strong in defending the causes of his homeland and nation. He was a true nationalist who capably shouldered his responsibilities and dealt with difficulties. He returned to God a martyr of the national cause and duty.

The despicable conspiracy to kill Rashid Karami, the prominent nationalist figure, was designed to undermine Lebanon. Those who carried out this plots were cowards who sold themselves to the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs. I stress to you that we have lost a brother and a friend. In my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people I offer you our heartfelt condolences, beseeching God Almighty to let the deceased join the righteous martyrs and grant you patience and solace.

### Al-Kasm Condolence Message

*JN020744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0415 GMT 2 May 87*

["Text" of condolence cable from Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm to the Karami family on the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami]

[Text] It was with deep pain and sadness that I heard the agonizing news. It is a great loss and a momentous event. Lebanon's man, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, has left the stage of national and pan-Arab struggle. He was a man who sacrificed and spared no effort for Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, and for its stronger Arab identity.

The martyr was a great political leader and a man with faith in the cause of a unified Arab Lebanon. He was confident of the Lebanese people's ability to overcome their tragedy. The spiteful, criminal hand, which through its hateful crime sought to undermine Lebanon itself, will not be able to negate the achievements of Lebanon's righteous son, Rashid Karami. While expressing my deepest and most sincere condolences, I also voice my feelings of loss for a dear brother who was a noble and faithful man. This makes his loss very painful to me. I ask God to have mercy on him, and to grant you and the people of Tripoli and Lebanon patience and solace.

### Ministers Honor 'Martyr' Karami

*JN011311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1115 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting chaired by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. Upon receiving the news of the great disaster and horrible crime which killed that great Arab, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the Council of Ministers expressed extreme sadness and pain. They vehemently condemned this dangerous crime, which is connected with Zionist and imperialist plotting against Lebanon's existence, unity, and sovereignty, as well as against its people and their sincere march toward national accord and final salvation.

The Council of Ministers stressed the national and pan-Arab role that marked the entire life of the deceased, who is mourned by Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation.

The prime minister and ministers praised the unique personal deeds and honorable services of the late, great man, which came through his many responsibilities. They also hailed his sacrifices for Lebanon. They recalled with pride his opposition to partition, his absolute and unchanging commitment to Lebanon's Arabism, and his closeness to his nation.

The Council of Ministers addressed condolences to the Lebanese people for their loss. They affirmed that Rashid Karami's national and pan-Arab line remain the line for every Lebanese and Arab, and that the national principles and noble values he died for will remain a model for all Lebanese, all nationalists, and all those loyal to their homeland and Arab nation.

The prime minister and ministers observed a minute of silence in honor of the soul of the Arab martyr, Rashid Karami.

### 3-Day Mourning Period Declared

*JN011905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1815 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has issued the following notice:

In mourning for the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, after his cowardly assassination, flags shall be flown at half-mast for 3 days on all government buildings and establishments.

### AL-BA'TH on 'Heinous Crime'

*JN020922 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0430 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Assassination of Karami is Part of the Greater Conspiracy," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: With the assassination of the martyr of Arabs and Arabism, the nationalist leader Rashid Karami, the enemies of Lebanon believe that their hateful, heinous crime they can assassinate

Lebanon — its homeland, people, and Arabism. They believe they can cast it into a dark tunnel and implement the Zionist scheme of dividing the Arab homeland into isolationist factions hostile to the Arab region — factions that are to be turned into poisonous daggers against the Arab nation on the cultural and humanitarian levels.

However, ignominy will come to them because martyr Karami, who led a life of struggle and commitment to the nationalist Arab course, will continue to be the symbol of all Lebanese aspirations for a unified homeland. He will be a symbol to people who are lying in wait for the agents of Zionism and imperialism, which are hostile to Lebanon and the Arab nation; to those who are committed to their Lebanese Arab identity; to those determined to confront Israeli aggression and schemes; and to those who will carry out a persistent and violent struggle until Lebanon is liberated from Israeli military occupation and all its effects.

The great deceased was an example of the true nationalist Lebanese, who aspires for Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, liberation, and dignity. He struggled throughout his life to safeguard his small distinguished homeland within the framework of his greater homeland, which extends from the Gulf to the ocean. This is what the enemies of Lebanon — Zionists, imperialists, and their agents — feared. Therefore, they committed their condemned, heinous assassination because they realized that the existence of Karami would make it difficult for them to achieve the ultimate objectives of their plot. They feared Karami and all he represented to Lebanese and Arabs — particularly the escalation of the nationalist resistance against Israel and its agents in southern Lebanon, his commitment to political reforms and national accord, and to distinguished relations with Syria.

However, as they have failed in the past, so will they fail in the future. For Karami was not only a man, a leader, and a prime minister; he was basically a nationalist on a pan-Arab course committed to the existence of Lebanon, and one who struggled toprotect Lebanon and foil all enemy plots against it. This course will not weaken, even though Karami is gone; this heinous crime will further strengthen this course, its stands, and principles. Moreover, it will escalate the struggle to achieve Lebanon's objectives and aspirations.

They have assassinated Karami the man, the leader, and the nationalist figure, but they will never be able to assassinate Karami the symbol. They will not be able to assassinate Lebanon because it will continue to be stronger than all its enemies.

**Radio on 'Abominable Crime'**

*JN011236 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Lebanon today witnessed a heinous and abominable crime — the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Karami has joined the procession of martyrs who struggled for a unified Lebanon — a Lebanon which is Arab at heart and Arab in its identity — and the martyrs who struggled for Arabism and Arab nationalism.

The criminal hand that attacked the martyr Rashid Karami certainly does not belong to a party that wishes well for Lebanon, or has any connection with Lebanon's national interests, or is anxious to keep the symbols of unity in Lebanon active and strong.It does not embody the aspirations of Lebanese citizens for a unified Lebanon; a Lebanon which has an Arab affiliation; a Lebanon which guarantees justice and equality for all its citizens; and a Lebanon whose leadership guarantees to all Lebanese that there will be no oppressor and no oppressed, and no privileges and no deprivation.

The hand which attacked the martyr Prime Minister Rashid Karami belongs to a party which is an enemy of Lebanon and an enemy of its freedom, security, and unity. It is bound to be a group manipulated by parties hostile to Lebanon's people, unity, freedom, security, peace, and aspirations for a better future, and for a national solution to the aberrant situation which has existed in Lebanon for more than a decade.

The martyr Rashid Karami devoted his efforts and all his political abilities for the good of the Lebanese people, for safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity and the unity of the Lebanese people, and for the sake of a balanced, stable, and Arab Lebanon carrying out its special role in the region and the world. He was always a pillar of nationalist Lebanese activity who insisted on Lebanon's unity and on the unity of Lebanon's institutions, and who sought to keep Lebanon on bases which could endure for many years to come.

He was always close to those who favored Lebanon's unity, and he shunned the agents of Israel and imperialism. He was a friend of the unionists, a target of the enemies of Lebanon's unity, an ally of all those striving to liberate Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation, and an obstacle to those who wittingly or unwittingly became linked with the schemes of Lebanon's enemies and those who relied upon the Israeli enemy or enemies overseas.

The martyr Karami never lost hope that Lebanon would regain its sound health, regain its territorial integrity, be Arab in its affiliation, be wholly for all its citizens, and be inseparably linked to its Arab surroundings. Therefore, he was always ready to cooperate with all those who wanted to work for the good of Lebanon and its national interests. Consequently, he was a target of the enemies of Lebanon's unity and a target of false accusations and campaigns by those who yearned for partition schemes, and who based their calculations on the approval of Israel and U.S. imperialism.

The martyr Rashid Karami was a great Lebanese nationalist, an outstanding Arab struggler, one of unified Lebanon's distinguished figures, and an enemy of all schemes to partition, dismember, and Westernize Lebanon. He has fallen a martyr on the altar of the struggle for a unified Arab Lebanon, struck by the agents of Israel and its stooges.

If the enemies, agents, and stooges think that by assassinating the martyr Rashid Karami they will be able to move forward in achieving their aims, then they are greatly mistaken. The martyr's blood will continue to haunt them, and Lebanese nationalists will continue to pursue them until they receive their retribution and until Lebanon is free of occupation and of the stooges of the occupation forces.

**Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives**

*NC010541 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*0430 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam, our deputy foreign minister for political affairs, arrived in Damascus yesterday afternoon on a visit to Syria. He was welcomed by his Syrian counterpart. Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam is accompanied by a number of officials from the President's Office, the Foreign Ministry, and the Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

**Brings Message to Al-Asad**

*JN011049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1015 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam at 1200 today. He delivered a message to the president from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i on the regional situation and bilateral issues. President al-Asad asked him to convey a reply.

**Received by Al-Kasm**

*JN021009 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0915 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] In Damascus, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam and the members of his delegation at 1030 today. The meeting was also attended by the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador in Damascus.

Sheykh ol-Eslam offered Dr al-Kasm the greetings of Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The talks during the meeting centered on developing relations between Syria and Iran and the current regional situation. Dr al-Kasm also asked Sheykh ol-Eslam to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Musavi.

**Holds News Conference**

*JN021257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1214 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, who met with President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday and withPrime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today, held a news conference at the Iranian Embassy in Damascus. He announced that Iran will not allow anyone to export oil via the Gulf as long as Iran cannot export its oil. He added that the superpowers' threats against Iran will not succeed in bringing pressure on his country, which, he said, is the only side that possesses the necessary power tomaintain security in the Gulf.

The Iranian official said his country is exerting efforts to deal with the situation in the Gulf without linking this to a solution with Iraq. He said: We believe security and stability in the Gulf — from the legal, political, and security viewpoint — are dissociated from the Iraq-Iran war. He regretted that some Gulf states are behaving as if their destiny hinged upon the United States or Iraq.

Regarding the Iranian-British crisis, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam warned that the British should know that Iran can reply in kind anywhere in the world to any mistake the British commit.

As for Syrian-Iranian relations, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi will visit Damascus in the second half of this month. He described bilateral relations as strong and solid, and added that there are constant high-level contacts between the two countries. He said a senior delegation will accompany Mir Hoseyn Musavi on his trip to Damascus, and added: We hope this visit will promote relations further and further.

Finally, the Iranian official condemned the assassination of Rashid Karami, which he described as an Israeli plot designed to strain Syrian-Lebanese relations.

**Keshtmand To Visit Iraq 'First Half' of Jun**
*LD011752 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, will go to Baghdad in the first half of this month for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. A source in the Council of Ministers told this to BIA today.

**Offensive Launched Against Guerrillas in Jaji**
*OW020059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Islamabad, June 2 *Kyodo* — Soviet-Afghan forces launched offensives from different directions against Afghan guerrillas in the Jaji area of Paktia Province bordering Pakistan, the rebel news agency *Afghan Islamabad Press* (AIP) reported Monday.

It said a big Soviet-Afghan force involving 300 armored vehicles and tanks arrived in the Jaji area May 24 and took up positions along a 25-mile stretch between Sari and Bayan Khayl villages, about 20 kilometers from the Pakistan border.

As of Monday evening, the guerrilla forces had suffered 31 dead and 60 wounded. However, two Soviet-Afghan jets and 17 tanks were also destroyed, AIP said.

According to the report, another big military convoy moved out of Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province and reached Hesarak May 23, while simultaneously another force moved out of Kabul also in the direction of Paktia. It appeared that the Soviet-Afghan forces aimed at joining each other at the Hesarak military post, intending to cut guerrilla infiltration routes from Pakistan, particularly Teri Mangal which has been the favorite target of Afghan military and air operations, AIP quoted guerrilla commanders as saying.

Afghan artillery shelled Mata Mingar refugees camp in Parachinar opposite Jaji area, killing seven persons and wounding 12 others, reports from the border areas said.

**'Rebels' Halt Offensive**
*BK011715 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (AFP) — Afghan rebels Monday said they had thwarted an intense six-day ground and air offensive by Soviet-Afghan forces on rebel bases in the eastern Paktia Province.

Reports confirmed by several resistance sources said the three-pronged attack in Jaji area, located 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier, was mounted by hundreds of troops sent from Gardeyz, Hesarak and Logar. They said the fighting, which erupted on Tuesday and ended Sunday, left "very heavy casualties" on both sides.

Guerrillas chief 'Abd al-Rasul Sayyaf described the fighting as the "most severe in recent year," adding that he had not observed such "massive high altitude bombing in the past eight years."

Rebel sources said Soviet airborne commandoes attempted to encircle mujahidin fighters who were besieging the Ali Khayl Cantonment. In one encounter, they said, 15 commandos and three guerrillas were killed in hand-to-hand combat.

The rebels, who rarely release such information, Monday admitted having lost 25 fighters, including their commander, Abdul Wahab, and said another 80 were wounded.

They said 150 Afghan Government soldiers were captured and reported having shot down two jets and a MI-24 helicopter gunship.

A mistaken Soviet bombing run likewise killed many Afghan soldiers and forced others to retreat, according to rebel sources.

## PRC's Qiao Shi Arrives, Views Bilateral Ties

*BK011620 Dhaka Domestic Service in English*
*1530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] The Chinese vice prime minister, now in Dhaka, says the Sino-Bangladesh relations have achieved all-round developments since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

In a statement on his arrival in Dhaka today, Mr Qiao Shi attributed the excellent bilateral relations to the joint efforts of the governments and the peoples of the two countries. Mr Qiao expressed the hope his visit will help further promote these bilateral ties.

The Chinese vice premier will have talks with Bangladesh leaders on bilateral and international issues of common concern. He will visit Chittagong and the site of Bangladesh-China friendship bridge over the river Burhi Ganga.

## PRC Goal Regional Peace

*BK020143 Dhaka Domestic Service in English*
*0110 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] The visiting Chinese vice premier has assured that China will remain a friend of Bangladesh in safeguarding its national independence and sovereignty and developing its national economy. The assurance was given by Mr Qiao Shi in Dhaka last night. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Deputy Prime Minister Professor M.A. Matin.

He said his country is ready to work with the South Asian nations in a common effort to maintain peace and stability in the region.

In his speech, the deputy prime minister, Professor Matin, described the Sino-Bangladesh ties as excellent. He expressed the hope that the visit of Mr Qiao Shi will help further strengthen the regulations.

## 'Text' of Message to Sri Lanka on Jaffna Aid

*BK011440 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1434 GMT 1 Jun 87*

["Text of message delivered to the Government of Sri Lanka from the Govt of India on 1 June 1987 by India's High Commissioner J. N. Dixit" — ISI headline]

[Text] The population of Jaffna, already suffering extreme hardship under the five-month old economic blockade imposed upon them by their own government are now becoming the victims of an all-out military assault as part of what has been described as a "fight to the finish." Thousands have already been killed in the ethnic conflict and hundreds more are dying as the defenceless civilian population is subjected to sustained strafing and bombing from the air and artillery shelling from the large numbers of old and new military camps. Although attempts have been made to keep this tragic story from the world by a communications blockade and by sealing off Jaffna from the rest of the world, reports are already filtering out of large-scale civilian deaths, property damage, leaving thousands homeless and acute shortages of food, medicines and shelter. Even hospitals have become targets leaving the population without adequate medical facilities.

In response to this tragic situation, and motivated by humanitarian considerations, the government and people of India propose to send urgently needed relief to Jaffna through the Indian Red Cross. These supplies will be sent by sea to Jaffna city starting on June 3, 1987. The supplies will be inspected by the Indian Red Cross. The Sri Lanka Red Cross is invited to join in this inspection. The convoy, which will be on a humanitarian relief mission, will not be armed nor will it have any armed escort. Representatives of Indian and international media will be invited to accompany the boats to Jaffna so that they can report on the relief operation. Personnel of the Indian Red Cross will accompany the relief convoy to distribute the supplies directly to the persons needing relief. We hope that the Sri Lanka Red Cross will cooperate and participate in this humanitarian mission.

The concurrence of the government of Sri Lanka may kindly be coveyed urgently so that relief can reach the long-suffering citizens of Jaffna without further delay.

### Further on Relief Supplies

*BK020311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Official sources in New Delhi have expressed the hope that the Sri Lankan Government would cooperate with India in the humanitarian task of reaching relief supplies to the people of Jaffna. They said the supplies are urgently needed and there should not be any delay. Arrangements are continuing as scheduled at Rameshwaram for the boats carrying the relief supplies to start for Jaffna tomorrow, they said. A team of 94 journalists and Red Cross and medical personnel are leaving New Delhi for Madurai in a special aircraft this morning.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan cabinet is meeting this morning to consider the situation arising out of the Indian announcement of relief supplies to Jaffna peninsula. The cabinet meeting will be followed by a special session of parliament. President Jayewardene is reported to have already conferred with some of his cabinet colleagues and the leader of the opposition in the parliament, Mr Anura Bandaranaike.

The Sri Lankan national security minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, said in a television interview last night that India's plan to send relief supplies will be a clear infringement of his country's sovereignty.

Meanwhile, people belonging to Vadamarachchi in the Jaffna Peninsula who have taken shelter at Vavuniya alleged that a large number of civilians were pulled out of improvised air raid shelters and killed by the army. They claimed that the number of civilians killed in Via Parimulay, Point Pedro and Achchuveli is feared to be around 100. They described the situation in Vadamarachchi area as horrible. Our Colombo correspondent reports that according to eyewitnesses, at least 5,000 people have fled Vadamarachchi toward Mullaittivu.

### Red Cross Convoy To Depart

*BK020904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Loading of Indian relief supplies for Jaffna Peninsula has started at Rameshwaram. The Indian Red Cross convoy of boats carrying supplies is scheduled to leave for Jaffna tommorow. The supplies include rice, bread, sugar, pulses, vegetables, kerosene, and medicines. A six-member Indian Red Cross team lead by Dr M.L. Gupta is on its way to Rameshwaram via Madurai by a special aircraft. The team is accompanied by eight doctors from Safdarjang hospital and 90 Indian and foreign journalists. The government has deputed three senior officials at Madras, Madurai, and Rameshwaram to coordinate the relief work.

Sri Lanka Government has expressed surprise at what it called Indian misrepresentation to its response to Indian relief in Jaffna. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in Colombo says Sri Lanka has not concurred in sending persons and goods from India until modalities of supplies are worked out by the two governments.

About 200 students held a rally in New Delhi today to express anguish over the mass killings of civilians in Sri Lanka. The representatives of students presented a memorandum to a Sri Lankan High Commission official addressed to President Jayewardene. In the memorandum they appealed to Mr Jayewardene to stop the killings of innocent Tamils in the Jaffna Peninsula.

## Naval Command Moves 2 Frigates into Palk Straits

*BK011610 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] The Indian Navy and Air Force have stepped up patrols off Tamil Nadu as Sri Lankan forces continued attacks on Tamil separatists in Jaffna.

The Eastern Naval Command of India has reportedly moved two frigates into the narrow Palk Straits which divides India and Sri Lanka. The Indian Naval Command has been on a high state of alert since Sri Lankan troops launched an offensive to capture Tamil guerrilla strongholds in Jaffna.

### External Affairs Minister Leaves for Moscow

*BK020333 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0240 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, left New Delhi this morning for Moscow to cochair the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission beginning tomorrow. Besides attending the meeting, he will also hold discussion with Soviet leaders on bilateral issues and international situation.

### To Visit Beijing

*BK021242 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0830 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, has arrived in Moscow to take part in the India-Soviet joint commission meeting. During his stay, Mr Tiwari will call on the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, and other leaders and hold discussions with them on bilateral matters and international issues.

The external affairs minister will later go to North Korea to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference on South-South cooperation beginning next week. Before returning to New Delhi, Mr Tiwari will make a brief stopover at Bejing and is likely to have talks with Chinese leaders.

### Maoist Group Banned Following Massacre in Bihar

*BK020656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] New Delhi, June 2 (AFP) — The Bihar State authorities have banned all activities by the Maoist Coordination Centre (MCC) which has claimed responsibility for Saturday's killing of 54 people, press reports said Tuesday.

*The Statesman* newspaper said the state administration imposed the ban Monday after Saturday's massacre in which a 700-strong mob led by Maoist guerrillas attacked two villages to burn and hack to death their landlord caste victims. The attack was said to be in revenge for the killing of seven low-caste peasants in April.

Federal Home Minister Buta Singh visited the two villages Monday and ordered the state administration to take "stern measures," ministry officials said here.

Bihar authorities last year outlawed private armies organised by landlords and communist-backed farmers following violent clashes which left 200 people dead.

The authorities have ordered an investigation into the massacre as MCC guerrillas have warned of future raids. The MCC guerrillas, with their main strongholds in the Aurangabad and Gaya districts, said the killings were an "act of revolutionary counter-violence," news reports said earlier.

Press reports Tuesday said the state's failure to implement land reform and improve its police force was the cause of the continuing caste-war between landless farmers and their higher caste landlords.

"The (Bihar) police force is not only among the most corrupt and inefficient in the country, but prone to ally with the higher and intermediate castes who own most of the land," *The Hindustan Times* said.

"Precious little has been done to mete our justice to the have-nots. Of the 67 million people in the state, 61 million live in villages and the majority of them are abysmally poor," the newspaper said.

Opposition leaders have accused Bihar's chief minister Bindeshwari Dubey, a high caste Hindu, of encouraging the landlords' private armies in Aurangabad and Gaya districts.

### Terrorists Arrested in Punjab Search Operation

*BK011618 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1530 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] In Punjab, the combing operations launched last Thursday in Tarn Taran area of Amritsar District have resulted in the arrest of 15 terrorists. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized. A terrorist was killed in an encounter with police near Ferozepur early this morning. Some accomplices of the terrorist managed to escape.

### Akali Dal Meeting Supports Barnala's Leadership

*BK301619 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1530 GMT 30 May 87*

[Text] A meeting of the district presidents and general secretaries of the Akali Dal, Longowal, was held in Chandigarh today. The meeting reaffirmed its faith in the leadership of the party president, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, and endorsed his stand on the Tribunal Eradi [on river water sharing between Punjab and other states] report. It called for liberal relief to the farmers whose crops have suffered extensive damage due to the recent unseasonal rain.

The meeting condemned the large-scale arest of allegedly innocent persons and murder of Mr Sukhdev Singh Umranangal and Devender Singh Ragi by terrorists.

### Bangladesh Urged To Take Back Tripura Refugees

*BK011635 Delhi General Overseas Service in English*
*1330 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] India has urged Bangladesh to take back all the 50,000 tribal refugees who have taken shelter in Tripura since last April. According to official sources in Agartala, this was conveyed to the Bangladesh delegation in a meeting at Ramgarh yesterday.

The official sources said while the Indian team insisted on the repatriation of all the refugees, Bangladesh delegation had agreed to take back only 29,000 chakmas [tribal refugees].

**Presidential Elections Announced for 13 Jul**

*BK011323 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1230 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] The next president of India will be elected on the 13th of July. This was announced by the chief election commissioner, Mr R.B.S. Peri Sastri, in New Delhi today.

According to the poll schedule, a notification for the election will be issued on the 10th of this month. The last date for filing nominations will be the 24th. Scrutiny will take place the following day, and the last day for withdrawal of candidature is the 27th.

### Foreign Ministry Condemns Karami Assassination

*LD021050 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 2, IRNA — Iran strongly condemns the terrorist assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman here Tuesday. Karami was killed while travelling aboard an Army helicopter, which exploded over Beirut Monday.

The spokesman said that although there are ambiguities on Karami's planned murder, however, it is clear that the Phalangist forces and agents of the Zionist regime had committed the crime to fan the flames of factional disputes and to further complicate the sensitive political situation in that country.

"While the armed campaigns of Muslim revolutionaries against the Zionist enemy have been intensified in southern Lebanon, holding promise of an end to the Lebanese problem," he said, adding, "Zionist lackeys have embarked on assassinating various Muslim personalities to overshadow this strong move."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman warned combatant forces to thwart these plots by being more cautious.

### Khomeyni Agrees To Disbanding of Political Party

*LD020804 Tehran IRNA in English 0753 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 2, IRNA — The 'Islamic Republic Party' has ceased all its activities upon securing the consent of Imam Khomeyni, said the morning daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* in its Tuesday issue.

A proposal had been made to the imam in a letter by President 'Ali Khamene'i and Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Ealam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stating that under the present conditions there was absolutely no need for the existence of the party, added the daily.

The letter further added that the proposal was made in view of the possibility that party popularization may lead to discord and damage national unity.

Imam Khomeyni in his reply on June 1, agreed with the proposal of the president and the speaker wishing success for all and calling for unity. The imam pointed out that he fully respected the founding members of the party.

The imam said "I hope at this sensitive time you will strive unitedly and unequivocally for spreading the sublime goals of Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran."

"I point out that insulting any Muslim whether member of the party or not is against Islam and at this period of time, sowing discord is one of the greatest sins," said imam's reply.

The president and the Majlis speaker in their letter referred to the inception of the party during the early days of the revolution when there arose the necessity of a united forum for encountering the prevailing problems. Also the need was strongly felt for uniting all conscientious and committed revolutionary forces and training the active and devoted elements for running the country, added the letter. Furthermore such an entity was highly needed to foil plots of the counterrevolutionary grouplets and also those of domestic and foreign foes.

The letter pointed that throughout the post-revolution period the party has efficiently worked for consolidation of the Islamic Republic. It has shouldered a great responsibility without falling short of any effort in fulfilling them. In this respect it has given great number of martyrs, said the letter.

In the course of the Iraqi-imposed war, added the letter, the party has admirably carried out its duties in mobilising the people and has actively participated in the war efforts and met its Islamic responsibility.

The letter also lauded the loyalty of the party members to Islam and Velayat-e Faqih (Office of the Religious Jurisprudence) which has aroused the animosity of the counterrevolutionaries.

"Now with the help of God, institutions of the Islamic Republic have been consolidated and the level of political awareness of the people has made the revolution invulnerable. The Hizbollah people have thwarted plots of the domestic counterrevolutionaries and world oppressors," it added.

"Therefore, it is felt that the existence of the party no longer has the benefits of its early days and on the contrary party polarisation under the present conditions may provide an excuse for discord and factionalism damaging the unity of the nation. It may even waste up the energies for encountering one another," it added.

The letter concluded that the Central Committee of the party after lengthy consultations voted unanimously that the present circumstances require the closing of the party and ceasing of its activities.

### Tehran on Reagan's 'Interventionist' Gulf Policy

*LD301408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 30 May 87*

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington and Vacillation in Reagan's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] While investigating teams studying the attacks on the U.S. frigate *Stark* in the Persian Gulf are announcing their findings, new doubts and ambiguities have cast their shadow on the foreign policy of the Reagan administration.

Though these doubts stem principally from psychological imbalances and pressures on the U.S. governing body, during the past few days inherent contradictions and struggles within that country have brought about another new crisis along the lines of the McFarlane case. Meanwhile, investigations by the military team sent by Washington to Baghdad also failed to clarify the complexity of the dimensions of the incident of the attack on the U.S. frigate *Stark*. It has also generated new questions and differences of opinion on how the missile hit the vessel.

Under present conditions what has exposed the differences between Congress and the administration more than before are the ill-conceived policies of the Reagan administration with regard to this question and the unfounded statements of the rulers of that country in demonstrating their built-in enmity toward the Islamic revolution.

In any case, published news and information about the presence or lack of presence of the United States in the Persian Gulf, and various statements by the U.S. authorities have placed Washington on a path which has prevented it from adopting decisive measures for 2 weeks. Yet, the Reagan administration in order to repair its Persian Gulf policy and also to convince the U.S. Congress, presented to Congress the administration's aggressive policy, which Defense Secretary Weinberger has described as expensive, complicated, and dangerous. Last week the U.S. Congress criticized the Reagan policy for lacking management and clear direction in a critical region. With more than 90 percent of the vote, Congress prevented the implementation of U.S. escorts for Kuwaiti ships.

AFP yesterday reported that after a 2-week lapse and following domestic struggles within that country, the White House came to an agreement with Congress. According to this agreement, the U.S. Administration is free to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf. With this decision, the U.S. interventionist policy ans presence in this region has received legitimacy in the eyes of the U.S. governing body.

But apart from the agreement between the U.S. Congress and Reagan on the continuation of the aggression-oriented presence in the Persian Gulf, what has been subject to critical view by military experts and made headlines is the blatant nature of Washington's policy of support for Baghdad. *The International Herald Tribune* writes on this matter: The interventionist presence of the United States in the sensitive and strategic region of the Persian Gulf and its blatant support for the Baghdad regime in the Iran-Iraq war have driven the United States into a position where it does not want Iran under any circumstances to be victorious in the war. The publication continues: Reagan's mistake in Lebanon has been repeated. The United States justified the presence of its Marines in Lebanon under the pretext of the existence of the U.S. flag in that country. The Reagan administration is repeating the same mistake in the Persian Gulf.

James Sasser, Democratic senator from Tennessee, who has recently returned to the United States after a visit to the Persian Gulf, while raising the point that Iran does not fear any U.S. or Soviet naval vessel in the Persian Gulf and that the presence of these naval vessels cannot provoke Iran into a rash measure, has said: In the past we have seen that what the Iranians want is to humiliate the United States in international forums.

The events in the past 2 weeks since the incident of the attack on the *Stark* have brought into question gunboat diplomacy on a world scale. According to the interpretation of one of London's publications, while knowing that Iraq began the tanker war in 1984, the United States has embarked on a most foolish act in getting closer to Iraq. With such an act it has in effect entangled itself in the Iran-Iraq war.

In any case, the U.S. aggressive policy is not hidden from anybody. The United States' direct intervention in support of the Kuwaiti tankers will have nothing in store but a new disgrace. [words indistinct] for the past 40 years we have been present in the Persian Gulf and support for the countries of the region lies in our policies. But what they have forgotten is that aggressive presence in international waterways and indiscriminate support for the Iraqi regime will entail serious difficulties of which the failed experiences of the United States in Lebanon and Cuba are objective examples.

## Communique Notes Ships Searched, Impounded

*LD011703 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 1, IRNA — Two foreign commercial ships were intercepted by Iranian naval forces at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz Sunday and were escorted to a southern port for further inspection, according to Joint Staff Communique No 2854 released here today.

The communique added that 10 foreign vessels were also intercepted and searched by Iran's Navy in the strait, but were allowed to sail on since no suspicious cargo were found on board.

Exchange of artillery fire continued throughout the war fronts, raging more heavily in the southern sectors where casualties and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces destroyed some Iraqi 106 mm guns, watch posts, four light vehicles and several military personnel carriers, setting ablaze more than three munitions dumps and a multiple rocket launcher, and killing or wounding a considerable number of enemy troops.

Iranian patrols checked Iraqi patrol activities in all fronts inflicting some damage on them in northwestern and southern fronts. Major engineering activities of the Iraqi troops were also halted in Nahr 'Anbar operational region.

Over 10 Iraqi gun emplacements and several 106 mm guns were set afire and a number of Ba'thist soldiers were killed when their positions and strongholds came under artillery fire of Iran's gendarmerie forces in parts of the western and southern fronts Sunday, said the communique.

## Foreign Minister Comments on Visits to UAE, Qatar

*NC020623 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who had gone to the UAE and Qatar to meet and talk with officials of the two countries, returned to Tehran last night. On his arrival, he spoke with our correspondent on the outcome of his trip.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Velayati, can you please discuss the (?objective) of your visits to the UAE and Qatar and (?the outcome) of your talks with the officials of the two countries?

[Velayati] In the name of God Almighty. The objective of the trip was to hold consultations and discussions with the honorable officials of those countries. Our talks will be continued by other officials of the Foreign Ministry. The deputy foreign minister will visit Bahrain and the director of the appropriate political department will visit Oman.

The Persian Gulf is an extremely sensitive and important area, and its security is the responsibility of regional countries. Our principled policy is not to allow foreign powers, the superpowers, or others to interfere in this region's affairs in any way. This has happened in the past weeks and unfortunately, some regional countries had invited the superpowers to interfere. This is completely contrary to their own interests and those of the regional countries. We believe this, and past as well as current events have proven the correctness our view. The presence of and intervention by the superpowers in this region not only does not solve the region's problems, it adds to them; and the majority of regional countries believe this today. The UAE and Qatari officials indicated that they also agree with our stand and that it is not in the interests of our region to invite or allow foreign powers to interfere.

Undoubtedly, close cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and area countries is the most important element of regional stability. The Islamic Republic's past contention is gradually gaining support today: The Persian Gulf issue is an independent one and should be viewed separately from the imposed war. Linking Persian Gulf security — an extremely sensitive and vital issue — with the imposed war is harmful to the situation in the region and to the situation of area countries. The imposed war was forced on us by Iraq, but we have been and are able to cope with it, with the help of God, and we will destroy the aggressor. This is a separate issue. Persian Gulf security is something else, and this belief is being gradually accepted by others.

We hope that in further consultations and visits between leaders of Iran and these countries, more talks will be held and we will witness true stability and calm, without the intervention of foreign powers but with the assistance of regional countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

## UK Accusations Against Attache 'Baseless'

*LD011745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1630 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] McRae, head of the British Interests Section in Tehran, was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon and handed a note.

In the note, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected the baseless accusations levelled against the political attache of the Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Manchester. It also described the British Government's explanations of his arrest and of the reasons why he was subjecting to assault and battery as insufficient, while emphasizing that the British Government must provide a detailed account of events.

## Reportage on Events, Comments Marking Majlis Week

### Montazeri on Deputies' Behavior

*LD311346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 31 May 87*

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports: Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, accompanied by Majlis deputies, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday evening. The meeting began with the Majlis speaker congratulating Grand Ayatollah Montazeri on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr and expressing his gratitude to him. Then, responding to congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the day of law, and Majlis week, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said:

Despite the fact that all the gentlemen here are members of theulema and scholars, nevertheless, considering my duty, I shall have to make certain points to the gentlemen.

The deputy leader then said: The position of the Majlis and the legislature is a sensitive one. The standing of any country in the world depends on its laws and legislature. As far as people are concerned, culture and human values are far more significant than anything else. Today, the Majlis is being watched by the whole world. Consequently, should anything untoward happen there, it would harm Islam and the revolution. Therefore, its well-studied laws, based on the Shari'a and wisdom, would serve as a source of pride for it.

He continued his remarks, saying: You must be careful in what you say about an individual's dignity and reputation, because, considering that what you say has value, this is extremely important! Having said that, you must therefore be careful when expressing your views, for, God forbid, there must be nothing in your remarks which could be construed as giving vent to your complexes.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri added: Taking cognizance of the fact that the revolution is 8 years old, we must bear in mind that although in certain cases slogans serve a purpose, on their own they serve no purpose at all. Consequently, care must be taken in issuing slogans and pledges to the people because they must be practical. More than anything else, we must devote ourselves to hard work and action and to fulfilling our promises.

He continued: Being a Majlis deputy does not mean that each deputy should confine himself to issues related to his own constituency. You, gentlemen, represent Islam and the entire country. You must apply yourselves to all issues, pay attention to them, and hold your own valid views. Not only that, you must insist on expressing your views, even in private sessions. [passage omitted]

You must not expect everyone to think alike or expect everyone in the Majlis to follow the same line or view. Rather, it is the interests of the country which must be taken into account, with everyone expressing his own opinion. This way, all aspects of the issue in question can be clarified, its difficulties removed, and the resulting decisions will serve the country's and the nation's interests.

He added: There are times when certain deputies express their dejection and tiredness. If there are individuals who do not feel they have the capability, talent, and power to shoulder the grave responsibility of the job, then they must not seek election. Similarly, the people must also take care when casting their vote. [passage omitted]

Needless to say, whatever the majority approves must be implemented. As for those involved in elections, they must not under any circumstances interfere in them. People must have freedom; individuals may announce their candidacy; it is then up to the people to elect the individuals they consider competent and honest. [passage omitted]

The deputy leader stressed that individuals must not be greedy and thus, God forbid, neglect justice. According to tradition, Imam 'Ali said: Those who accept responsibility must be dignified and experienced individuals, otherwise they will contribute to regression and disorganization. Another tradition says: More harm will come to the subject from the weakness of the king than from his oppression; it is preferable not to have anyone in charge at all than to have an incompetent and weak person in charge. To have more competent individuals around when others are actually in charge would be a treachery against God, the prophet, and the faithful. Therefore, what should be emphasized should be competence and capability, rather than friendship, family bonds, and similarity of views. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for more success for the servants of the people, the success of Muslim combatants on all fronts, the annihilation of the enemies of Islam, and health and long life for the leader of the revolution.

### Musavi on Role of Majlis

*NC310827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] A ceremony was held in Tehran University's 'Allameh Amini Hall on the anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Consultative Assembly [Majlis] and Majlis Week.

A Central News Unit correspondent reports that during this ceremony, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi delivered a speech on the importance of the Majlis and described this foundation as the main pillar of Iran's Islamic Republic system. He stated: Venerating the Majlis is actually tantamount to venerating the system.

The prime minister continued by listing the special features of the Majlis and said: The Majlis' most important role is its sensitivity toward arbitrariness which compels it to resist powerfully individual and dictatorial dominance, citing the deposed Bani-Sadr as clear proof of this.

The prime minister then discussed another Majlis function -- the implementation of justice, and added: The Majlis and the government are moving in a parallel course. Although some of the bills and plans introduced by the cabinet have not yet been approved, the Majlis, nevertheless, manifests its justice-seeking spirit through its approaches to these plans.

The prime minister continued: The spirit of struggle against corruption that exists in the Majlis is an extremely positive one that clearly can be seen in speeches preceding discussions of the agenda and in the general atmosphere of the Majlis.

Mr Musavi turned to another important role entrusted to the Majlis; namely, its relation to foreign policy, and said: The Majlis pays great attention to foreign policy which plays a determining role in regulating the system and the government. We hope this interest will continue. The Majlis' attention to the destiny of all the people and of the system in relation to foreign powers is a great blessing.

He described the Majlis as an important element in the nation's unity, and stated: Speeches by Majlis deputies elected from various parts of the country which express their constituents' problems have led to unity and harmony within the nation. Mr Musavi described the presence of Majlis deputies in provinces as an element that increases efficiency and as a proof of the very high political sensitivity in those areas. He also referred to the Majlis' lofty and revolutionary management which he emphasized is among that body's most important roles. He said: It is under the aegis of this management that the Majlis has been able to play a more oustanding role in solving various problems.

He then referred to the problems of the executive power in relation to the Majlis, and said: We have a revolutionary system that is constantly facing plots. These difficulties demand that the government exhibit greater speed in confronting problems. Mr Musavi added: The Majlis' power and strength is closely connected to the executive power, and this power is equal to the general power of the Republic.

In conclusion, he stressed: A government is strong when faced with a lively Majlis that asks questions, restrains it when it deviates from revolutionary ideals, and directs it toward revolutionary ideals and tendencies.

### Musavi-Ardabili Views Majlis

*NC010618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Our correspondent reports that on the 2d day of Majlis Week and on Law Day, Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Judicial Council, attended a ceremony to mark this occasion. The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the 'Allameh Amini Hall of Tehran University.

Praising the Majlis deputies for their services, and pointing out the need for speed, he stated: By swiftly approving bills that are of urgent importance to the country, especially those concerning addiction, land ownership, and the punishment of criminals, the Majlis can further contribute to the acceleration of activities.

The president of the Supreme Judicial Council also praised the close cooperation that exists between the Majlis judicial committee and the judiciary. He expressed the hope that this cooperation will further increase and that the Majlis will, in the remaining time before the end of its second term, approve the bills dealing with the country's fundamental issues.

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speech

*NC020746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*0330 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the 3d day of the week honoring the Islamic Consultative Assembly [Majlis] was marked yesterday afternoon with a speech by Majlis speaker Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the 'Allameh Amini Hall of Tehran University. In his address the Majlis speaker noted the need for laws in all human societies and for all people to observe these laws.

He said: In every society there is a group responsible for developing laws, but these groups differ in dictatorships, democracies, and communist systems. He added: It is our duty to consider what Islam teaches on the limits of rights. We have four sources which we use to prepare laws in conformity with Islam's divine commandments: the Koran, traditions, consensus, and valid testimonies. On the basis of these principles we try to develop our laws in a system unlike that in Western countries, where any measure receiving majority approval, even if by only one vote, becomes law and where only one party rules. Islam has one legal basis and framework, linked with authority. We have no magistrates whose authority has not been acknowledged, whose authority was granted by the vote of the people.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Our revolution was 100-percent Islamic. After its victory the people, too, chose Islamic rule unanimously, and they continue to support it. Its effects can be seen in their marches and support for the imposed war and other issues. On the basis of the existing system, it is the people's decisive vote for and allegiance to the vice-regent of the Supreme Jurisconsult [Velayat-e Faqih] that grant him the right to compile laws.

The speaker then noted how bills are approved in the Majlis, saying: Approving laws within the framework of Islam is a very difficult task.

He added: Despite the fact that there are now mojtaheds [clergymen who practice jurisprudence], both in the Guardians' Council and among the deputies, and even though views are exchanged, some laws and bills continue to face problems of approval, simply because we cannot and do not want to violate divine commandments.

The Majlis speaker also stated: The basis and criterion for the compilation of laws is presently religious jurisprudence, and in our opinion all studies show this is the best way to determine duties. This is why we have scored so many successes thus far in approving extremely difficult bills, such as those on Islamic banking and land ownership.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani concluded by expressing hope that with further efforts by the mojtaheds, who are more informed on current problems, future Majlis members will be more attuned to divine laws.

After his speech the Majlis speaker answered questions from the audience on various issues.

### Guards Corps Official Describes Training Plans

*LD311523 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] In an interview today with reporters, Mr Rahmani, the official in charge of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mobilization of the Oppressed, has described the activities of these bodies in providing military training to various strata of the population.

In his report, Mr Rahmani, in connection with the despatch of volunteers from various strata to the battle fronts, said that last year 310,000 civil servants underwent military training and 190,000 more will receive military courses this year. As for the defense readiness training of students by the Mobilization of the Oppressed unit, he said students in their intermediate year in high school received this training in the last academic year. This was very popular with students, and so far over 4,000 students at this stage of their studies have participated in these classes. For the next academic year, military textbooks have been compiled for advanced high school students, and military training for these dear ones will begin this year.

He added that thus far 35,000 students have come to military bases and received military training, and 64,387 others went to the fronts from March 1986 to March 1987.

Referring to the establishment of 47 training complexes for combat units, Mr Rahmani said that 92,920 students have taken exams in these facilities and have successfully moved up to other classes. Also, by cooperating with the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, over the past year 25,000 combatants took the entrance examinations for universities and 7,000 were accepted. The official in charge of the Revolution Guards Mobilization of the Oppressed unit noted the activities of this body in connection with civil defense training to cope with enemy air raids and the use of shelters, stating that more than 506,000 have received civil defense training.

Continuing his remarks, he described the various facilities provided by the state for employing combatants in the state sector. Regarding this year's program, he said: This year 4,000 more resistance bases will be formed all over the country, for a total of 20,000.

### Kurds Protest UK, USSR, French Support for Iraq

*LD301547 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 30 May 87*

[Text] Tehran, May 30, IRNA — Hundreds of angry Iraqi refugees staged a rally here Saturday morning, trying to break into the Soviet, British and French Embassies. The marchers were protesting these countries support for Iraq which has been indiscriminately bombing Kurdish populated regions in northern Iraq. Police, however, kept them away from the compounds of the embassies. No clashes were reported.

In the march past the Soviet, French and British Embassies, the demonstrators denounced these governments for supporting the tyrannical Baghdad regime. They also handed over letters to Soviet, French and British representatives to Iran in which it was

revealed that the Baghdad regime had even castrated a number of Kurds in routine tortures. The letters also spoke of Iraq's bombing of villages and towns in northern parts of the country.

The marchers called on the Soviet Union, France and Britain to cease their support for the Baghdad government which they said was the bare minimal they could do since they were not able to protect them from Saddam's savagery.

A resolution read at the end of the rally in front of the French Embassy said that the Soviet Union, by supporting the crimes perpetrated by the Iraqi regime indicated that it, like the U.S., is the enemy of the oppressed nations.

The resolution warned reactionary regional governments including those in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan to discontinue their support for the Iraqi regime.

Elsewhere in the resolution, the refugees said that Iraqi Muslim Kurds are determined to continue their struggle until the downfall of the Baghdad regime.

### Demonstrate Outside UN Office

*LD012134 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 1, IRNA — Iraqi Kurdish refugees staged a massive demonstration in front of the U.N. Office in Tehran on Monday in protest to the organization's silence vis-a-vis crimes perpetrated by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Besides denouncing the Iraqi regime, the demonstrators chanted slogans such as "Death to the U.S.", "Death to the Soviet Union", "Death to Saudi Arabia" and "Death to Jordan", for the obvious complicity of these countries in the Iraqi atrocities.

Addressing the gathering, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahmud Hashemi called on all struggling Iraqi groups to unite.

The SAIRI spokesman urged the Iraqi people to intensify their resistance to speed-up Saddam Husayn's downfall, who he said has killed thousands of Iraqi citizens, made vast parts of the country desolate and trampled upon Muslim sanctities.

On silence of the U.N. and other international organizations, Hashemi regretted that these organizations only serve the interests of arrogant powers and do not have the least concern for the rights of the oppressed people.

The refugees read a resolution at the end of the demonstration calling on the U.N. to reflect to the world, the oppression of the Kurds, who had sought asylum in the Islamic Republic to escape the tyranny of the fascist Iraqi regime.

The resolution said that if international organizations do not reflect the Iraqi Kurds' call for justice to the world, the Kurds themselves will seek revenge on the oppressors, especially the U.S. and the Soviet Union throughout the world.

## Reportage on Recent Kurdish Operations in Iraq

### Al-Sulaymaniyah Attack

*LD301835 Tehran IRNA in English 1811 GMT 30 May 87*

[Text] Bakhtaran, May 30, IRNA — Forces of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), attacked Iraqi Government troops and so-called popular forces in 'Galazarda' range moutain ranges in southern Al-Sulaymaniyah Friday night, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them. Announcing the above on Saturday, Ramadan Headquarters, the center of guerrilla warfare of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) ground forces, said that 25 square kms of the regional land were liberated in the operations.

Some 250 Iraqi soldiers, including two colonels were killed and 15 others captured by the PUK forces. A battalion, [words indistinct] bases and two battlion headquarters of Iraqi forces were also destroyed. The PUK fighters also seized 200 Kalashnikov rifles, one thousand RG-7 rockets, 50 cases of Kalashnikov cartridges, two machine-guns and three vehicles.

A PUK commander, Dalir Jaf [name as received], was martyred in the operations, the headquarters concluded.

### Operations Against Jash Forces

*NC310606 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] forces carried out operations against bases overlooking the city and heights of (Garmian) and Darband-Shaqlawah and occupied fives bases of the Jash forces [Kurds who defected to Iraqi side] and one base of the Popular Army. In this attack, an officer and two members of the Popular Army and four members of the Jash forces were captured by the Kurdish peshmerga, while several others were killed or fled, and the Shaqlawah-(Marter) and Shaqlawah-(Garmian) highways were occupied for 5 hours.

According to another report, KDP forces also carried out operations in Bamerni in Dahuk Province. During their day-long control and occupation of Bamerni, the KDP forces cut off the highways linking Bamerni to Sarsang and ('Imadiyah), occupied and completely destroyed Bamerni airport, its new and old tarmacs, the control tower, transit hall, meteorology center, and other buildings.

KDP forces also occupied 18 military bases around the city, killed 100 Saddamist mercenaries, wounded 200 others, and captured 58. In addition, 8 military vehicles and more than 200 light and semi-light arms were seized by the KDP forces, and two military vehicles of the Zionist enemy were destroyed.

### 160 Iraqi Troops Killed

*LD311904 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 31 May 87*

[Text] Tehran, May 31, IRNA — Kurdish forces of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) stormed positions of Iraqi

troops in Taqtaq District, some 45 kms northeast of Kirkuk Province a few days ago, killing 160 Ba'thist soldiers and wounding 200 others. 44 Iraqi soldiers were also captured.

Announcing the above on Sunday, the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) reported that a 70 million dollar industrial complex in the region was completely destroyed.

The PUK forces (peshmergas), the report said, seized intact one Iraqi armoured personnel carrier, 15 vehicles, three tractors, 137 light weapons, a large number of cartridges, four anti-aircraft guns and 348 cases of relevant shells, four RPG launchers, nine cases of grenades, seven communication sets, two automatic telephone switch boards and 104 gas masks.

Three munitions dumps, one strategic bridge, several headquarters of the Iraqi Government troops and the so-called popular forces, a water supply center, a dorm of the so-called popular forces and some government cars were destroyed by the PUK peshmergas, the report concluded.

### 27 Injured in Rawalpindi Bazaar Blast 2 Jun

*BK020615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu*
*0600 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] A blast occurred at the Raja Bazaar near old Sabji Mandi Chowk in Rawalpindi at about 0645 today. Some 27 people were injured and the shutters of several shops were slightly damaged. Seven of the wounded have been admitted to the district headquarters hospital, while the others have been released after receiving first aid.

### AWACS Slated for Defense Against 'Kabul Regime'

*BK301135 Karachi Domestic Service in English*
*100 GMT 30 May 87*

[Text] A State Department spokesman in Washington says Pakistan has formally submitted a request to the United States for the purchase of E-3A aircraft equipped with airborne early warning systems to defend itself against air attacks by Kabul regime planes.

Reporting this, APP [*Associated Press of Pakistan*] says the move follows extensive discussions the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, held on the subject with top (?American) Administration officials in Washington during his recent visit. The talks were followed up by discussions by a 12-member Pakistan defense team with the American Defense Department officials.

### Foreign Affairs Minister Meets With Soviet Envoy

*BK011531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu*
*1500 GMT 1 Jun 87*

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vezirov called on the minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, in Islamabad today. They exchanged views on matters of common interest.

### DAWN on Indian Government Role in Riots

*BK291502 Karachi DAWN in English 22 May 87 p 17*

[Editorial: "India's Communal Bondage"]

[Text] Though communal violence has become a feature of the Indian milieu, the current wave of Hindu-Muslim riots in Meerut and in two other cities has touched an unusually high pitch of ferocity. The death toll had risen above 50 until Wednesday [20 May] and army was patrolling the curfew-bound areas in Meerut. Army has also been alerted in New Delhi. Security forces have been called out to enforce curfew in Broach. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the multi-religious and multi-cultural India is straying away from its professed path of secularism and communal harmony. The militant revivalism of the majority community poses a serious threat to India's 100 million Muslims and the Government has apparently failed to ensure their physical, cultural and economic protection. We do not wish to advise India on how it should organise its polity but the fate of such a large number of Muslims in that country should naturally be a cause for concern for all Muslim nations. This time, stray and seemingly insignificant frictions have led to a large-scale outbreak of communal violence. But given the simmering tensions and the recent drive for forcible occupation of Muslim places of worship by frenzied Hindu fundamentalists, any spark can lead to a large flare-up. These eruptions may be seen as a natural consquence of the religious bigotry of militant Hindu organisations and the communal frenzy that they have generated.

What has certainly queered the pitch for communal harmony in recent months is the highly emotive issue of Babri Masjid [mosque] in Ayodhya, built by Mughal ruler Babar and now claimed to have been an ancient Hindu temple. Not surprisingly, the Muslims responded to this move by rallying to prevent what they see as the desecration of the Babri Masjid. This fresh challenge to communal peace does not seem amenable to an easy solution. But it is the responsibility of the Indian Government and the enlightened public opinion in that country to arrest the dangerous drift. The Babri Masjid issue is not just a legal tangle and must be resolved at a political level. But the Government is either unable or unwilling to take firm action to contain the whipped-up communal passions and deal effectively with the grievances of the Muslims and other minority groups increasingly worried over the rising tide of Hindu militancy and obscurantism. In fact, there has been no dearth of strong affronts to the religious sensibilities of Muslims. The fact that 11,000 persons have died in communal clashes in India in the past 10 years, mostly between Hindus and Muslims, is a serious indictment of the Indian society and the reality of its secular creed. No doubt, it is in the enlightened self-interest of the majority community itself to promote and protect communal harmony. The Government of India cannot evade responsibility for having failed to deal with the purveyors of communalism and to maintain law and order with a judicious deployment of law enforcement agencies, which sometimes appear to be partial in their operations.

### Government Denies Seeking Indian Aid for Jaffna

*BK011513 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1507 GMT 1 Jun 87*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 01 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Mr J.N. Dixit, high commissioner of India, handed over to Mr A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, this morning a message from the Government of India and the following is the reply of the Government of Sri Lanka which was handed over to the Indian high commissioner by the minister of foreign affairs, this evening:

"The Government of Sri Lanka denies the allegations contained in the first two paragraphs of the message from the Government of India dated 1st June and wishes to state that these allegations are unfounded.

"While pointing out that the tragic situation in Sri Lanka would not have become acute as at present but for the patronage of separatist terrorism by the state of Tamil Nadu, a constituent of the Republic of India, the Government of Sri Lanka wishes to point out that neither has the Government of Sri Lanka solicited any humanitarian aid nor does the situation obtaining in the north require any assistance from any outside source as the Government of Sri Lanka is in a position to meet all the requirements.

"If as professed the government and people of India want to be of assistance, the Government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good-neighbourly relations.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments".

Meanwhile, the national television "Rupavahini" announced in its news telecast tonight that the Sri Lankan parliament will sit in special session tomorrow (June 2) at 1500 hours (local time) and that the cabinet of ministers will also meet in the morning.

### Minister Views Indian 'Threat'

*BK020947 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0927 GMT 2 Jun 87*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 2 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The minister of national security Lalith Athulathmudali has said that the Sri Lankan Government was ready to face any situation that will arise following India's decision to send ships carrying relief to Jaffna Peninsula, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation announced in its afternoon news bulletin today.

Describing India's decision to send relief to the country as an infringement of the country's sovereignty, the minister said that many countries in the world and particularly in the region have been informed.

He hoped that the countries in the region would urge India to refrain from acts threatening Sri Lanka's sovereignity. He also expressed the belief that the people throughout the world would consider this as a threat to a small nation by a major country. Sri Lanka and India were great friends for a long period. Therefore, such a threat made by India to Sri Lanka is unreasonable.

Sri Lanka is of the view that every country will unitedly react at this juncture. It is of no use of organisations such as SAARC if India is making such threats, as a large country of this organisation that could interfere in smaller nations of the group.

He made it clear that if India was willing to give any aid purely on humanitarian grounds it should be given to the legal Government of Sri Lanka according to the policies followed by other countries.

There is no food shortage in the Jaffna Peninsula. Thirty lorries carrying good items wer despatched to Jaffna yesterday. The food items included rice, flour, sugar and milk foods. Mr Athulathmudali said that actually there was a food shortage in Tamil Nadu and not in Jaffna.

### Premadasa Assails Gandhi's Support for 'Terrorists'

*BK311339 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1307 GMT 31 May 87*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Excerpts] Colombo, May 31 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Prime Minister R. Premadasa said at Dimbulagala in Polonnaruwa, north central Sri Lanka yesterday (30th May), that Rajiv Gandhi has no right to warn Sri Lanka because we are not a colony under India.

He said, "We are trying to protect our country from the terrorists who are based in India and we are not trying to invade any territory or country. If India cannot help us let her not obstruct us. India has her own quota of terrorism. She is also fighting her terrorists. We are only following the same methods which India is adopting against terrorists".

The prime minister added that if India cannot help Sri Lanka to put down terrorism the least it can do is to stop interfering with our internal affairs and allow the Sri Lanka Government to tackle the problem. What Sri Lanka is engaged in now is not a war but it is enforcing law and order in the northern part of the country against a group of people who are breaking the law by openly engaging in violence, he said.

The prime minister was speaking at the meeting held at the Dimbulagala Raja Maha Viharaya [temple] after he had declared open the new pilgrim's rest and the water supply scheme at Dimbulagala. [passage omitted] The water supply scheme was constructed at a cost of rs. 18 lakhs by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Referring to relations between India and Sri Lanka the prime minister said that he wished to remind Mr Rajiv Gandhi that when his grandfather Mr Jawahar Lal Nehru asked Sri Lanka's support in 1932 to win their struggle against Britain to gain

independence for India, Sri Lankan leaders at that time gave their fullest support.

Sri Lanka too formed a national congress like in India of which President Jayewardene and late Mr Dudley Senanayake were the joint secretaries. This was how Sri Lanka and India cooperated with each other.

"I wish to make a request from Mr Nehru's grandson — If you are unable to help Sri Lanka to put down terrorism, at least do not place obstacles in our path in solving the problem. By giving a safe haven to Sri Lankan terrorists on Indian soil and allowing them to ferry across arms, India is acting against Sri Lanka. It is an encouragement to terrorists to go ahead with their treacherous acts", the prime minister said.

The prime minister said Sri Lanka is not a subject state of India and as such India cannot dictate terms to Sri Lanka when she is engaged in safe-guarding the security of the country.

While India is asking Sri Lanka to tackle the terrorist problem in a peaceful way India has taken the stand that it would not discuss with the Punjabi terrorists until they laid down arms. That was the double standard policy India has adopted in this issue.

President J.R. Jayewardene had explored all avenues of arriving at a peaceful solution, but the terrorists have shunned all these and had carried on their destructive activities killing innocent Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim persons who did not subscribe to their views. The present offensive against terrorists has been launched after all peaceful avenues had failed.

Tamil Nadu had now come out openly to assist the terrorists. If India had wanted she could have used her authority in Tamil Nadu to stop it. But the Indian Government seems to be silent on the issue.

"I would ask India please do not support the terrorists who are attacking Sri Lanka. Though we are a small country we will not barter self respect to any country", Mr Premadasa said.

Sri Lanka could have tackled the terrorist problem long ago and arrived at a peaceful solution if the terrorists did not receive support from Tamil Nadu. The destruction and damage caused to Sri Lanka through terrorism was enormous and India should take a part of the blame for that because she encouraged the terrorists by allowing them to operate from Indian soil. The terrorists had refused to come to the negotiating table because of the "strength" they got from outside forces.

The prime minister said that when he told nearly four years ago to Mrs Indira Gandhi that it would be better if India invaded Sri Lanka instead of encouraging terrorists to operate from its soil, some people failed to see the point in the argument. The opposition scoffed at what I said and said that India would not support terrorists. But now they are more vociferous than him in condemning India.

He said the opposition arm chair critics would do well to come to terrorist threatened areas like Dimbulagala and give some encouragement to the people there.

**29 Buddhist Monks Killed in Tamil Ambush**

*BK020807 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0803 GMT 2 Jun 87*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 2 (*Lanka Puwath*) — At Ampara District, Maha Oya Road, 28th milepost today, armed terrorists stopped a passenger bus and shot dead 29 Buddhist priests and four civilians. The group responsible is the LTTE.